The Raleigh Tribune.

DAILY

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THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

Second Edition

NO DEVELOPMENTS YET

Nothing New in Regard to Federal Appointments.

PRITCHARD ON THE CIVIL SERVICE

THINKS THE REGULATIONS SHOULD BE RADICALLY MODIFIED.

Friction in Regard to Appointments Will Soon be Eliminated—Purnell Coming Home—Recent Arrivals at the Capital.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., March 25.—Milliken's appointment as Marshal of the Western District is the only certain thing in the North Carolina situation up to this hour. The nomination was not made today, and it may not be made tomorrow, but the appointment is settled. In fact, all the disputed matters as to appointments in the Western District are in the process of adjustment, and in a few days all friction will be eliminated.

This statement embraces the appointment of the Judge in the Eastern District. "When these matters are settled," said Senator Pritchard today, "I expect to give my time and thoughts to the tariff question and the reform of civil service abuses. The civil service law ought to be repealed. I would tear it up, root and branch, but that can hardly be effected now. The next best thing is a radical modification of the rules, conceived and executed in an ultra-partisan spirit. Senator Allen's bill and resolution will have the immediate consideration of the committee on civil service reform, and I shall be surprised, from expressions from members of the committee, if some drastic reform is not recommended by the committee."

Senator Pritchard is chairman of the committee, and he is outspoken in the denunciation of the civil service system, as now administered, as a colossal humbug and fraud. The first reform in contemplation is to except internal revenue service from the operation of Cleveland's partisan order. There will be little opposition to this change.

Senator Pritchard is confident that radical changes will be made in the administration of the law, and that its worst abuses will be corrected.

Among the arrivals today are Col. M. L. Mott and Dr. Wheeler, of Forsyth. Judges Timberlake and Robinson, who left for home today, would not exchange their Washington experience, they say, for a year's service on the bench.

Mr. Purnell returns home tonight. "I am shaking hands with myself and dancing a jig," was the word sent out today from the Senate reception room, and it is credited to Purnell.

Capt. Sam. C. Lemly, Judge Advocate General of the Navy, a Forsyth county boy, has gone to Pittsburg to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the Western University of Pennsylvania, which is to be conferred on him in recognition of the high order of professional attainments he has shown in the discharge of the legal duties of his place. J. B. H.

Louisville and St. Louis Withdraws.

Louisville, March 25.—The Louisville and St. Louis Air Line has withdrawn from the Southern Freight Association at St. Louis. This action has been taken solely on the ground of economy.

MALAXA EVACUATED.

Turks Unable to Hold Out Against the Fire of Insurgents.

Canea, March 25.—The artillery of the insurgents surrounding the town of Malaxa, having rendered that place untenable to the Turkish troops comprising the Malaxa garrison, the latter began a retreat to Suda bay last evening. They were pursued by the insurgents, who kept up a heavy fire upon the Turks, inflicting heavy loss upon them in killed and wounded, until the Turkish war-ships opened fire upon the insurgents, causing them to retire to the interior. But for the timely assistance of the war-ships, the Turks would have been well nigh annihilated.

The attempt to revictual the garrison at Malaxa, which was made last night, was as disastrous to the Turks as was the effort they made yesterday. The detachment of troops carrying a supply of provisions was met by a strong force of insurgents and compelled to retreat with considerable loss.

England Will Acquiesce.

Constantinople, March 25.—It is stated here that in the event of a blockade of Greek ports by the warships of the Powers the Admiral commanding the British squadron is under instructions to acquiesce therein, but the British fleet will take no part in the actual blockade.

It is reported that the Turkish squadron which sailed from Gallipolis yesterday, ostensibly for Symrna and Salonica, has been ordered to cruise in the Aegean sea.

WILMINGTON CITY ELECTION

DEMOCRATS ELECT FOUR ALDERMEN AND THE REPUBLICANS TWO.

The Governor's Appointees—The Mayor Will be Elected Today—A Colored Boy Drowned.

Special to The Tribune.

Wilmington, N. C., March 25.—In the city election today the following aldermen were elected: Yopp, Springer, Owen and Fennell, Democrats; and Green and Walker, Republicans. It is said that the Governor has appointed Messrs. Norwood, Benson, Hewlett and Sutton, Republicans, and Keith, Democrat. The board will meet tomorrow to elect a mayor.

Tom Perry, of Fayetteville, a colored boy fourteen years old, fell from the steamboat Frank Sessom today and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

Prof. Gerald McCarthy, of Raleigh, is here investigating San Jose scale. He says it is general throughout the eastern portion of the State. He finds a great deal of it on trees in this city.

H. W. P.

THREE FRIENDS SEIZED.

Will be Held Until the Hearing of the Case.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 25.—The steamer Three Friends was formally taken into custody this morning by the United States Marshal, upon order of Judge Locke, of the United States Court, and will remain in custody pending the final hearing of the case. The order of the court was made upon a motion of the Government Attorney, who asked that the court order the Marshal to take the vessel in custody in accordance with the mandate of the Supreme Court. They also asked that the bond given by the owners of the vessel be vacated. The court granted the motion for the Marshal to seize and hold the vessel, but refused to order the bond cancelled until the Marshal made return upon the order for seizure.

The Proctors for the claimants in this case filed a notice that they would call the case up March 27 for argument on their exceptions to the libel of information against the vessel. In another case against the Three Friends the District Attorney filed an amended libel, based upon the trip of the vessel from this port September 2, 1896.

Tyranny of the Transvaal Government.

Cape Town, March 25.—The Cape Times says that the recent suppression of the Johannesburg Critic and the later suppression of the Johannesburg Star by the Transvaal government leaves 5,000 persons without an organ to voice their opinion. "They having no votes," the paper adds, "that means of expression of opinion is not open to them. Their public spokesmen have been banished, forced into silence and imprisoned. They have no courts to appeal to, and they have been diarmed. That is what is called a republic of the nineteenth century."

Missouri River Rising.

Kansas City, Mo., March 25.—The Missouri river is within 2.8 feet of the danger line to-day, and the indications are that it will go at least one foot higher by to-morrow morning. The bottom, at the mouth of the Kaw river, is overflowed, and the squatters have been compelled to take refuge on the bluffs. The Belt Line Railway tracks are under water in places, and serious trouble is feared. The Armour Packing Company has a large force of men at work to guard against damage by the expected overflow.

At a Stand.

Paducah, Ky, March 25.—The river is at a stand, with 51 feet on the gauge.

THE DEBATE CONTINUES

Proceedings in the House More Interesting Than Usual.

TARIFF TALK BY DAY AND NIGHT

DINGLEY AND BAILEY WILL HAVE THE FLOOR WEDNESDAY.

Credentials of Mr. Henderson Referred—Bankruptcy Bill Read—Unimportant Confirmations—Arbitration Treaty Considered.

Washington, March 25.—Among the bills introduced and referred was one by Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio) to provide a modern organization of the artillery of the army.

Mr. Pasco presented, in an amended form, the credentials of John A. Henderson as Senator from the State of Florida, under appointment by the Governor until the next meeting of the State Legislature in April next.

Mr. Hoar stated why no action had been taken by the Committee on Privileges and Elections in the matter of the admission of Senators, appointed by Governors. He supposed that, by the retirement of its chairman (Mr. Mitchell), of Oregon, he (Mr. Hoar), being next in committee, might act as temporary chairman, but he suposed that the matter of filling vacancies on committees would be settled in a day or two, and he had not thought it wise to call a meeting of the Committee on Privileges and Elections with three or four vacancies in it. He would, however, call a meeting of the Committee at once if Senators interested in the matter desired action to be taken while these vacancies existed. His own opinion was that it would be better to wait until the committee vacancies were filled.

Mr. Pasco disclaimed any idea of wishing to find fault with the Committee on Privileges and Elections; and on his motion, Mr. Henderson's credentials were referred to it.

At 12:20, on motion of Mr. Davis (Rep., Minn.), acting chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Senate proceeded to the consideration (with closed doors) of the arbitration treaty.

At 3 P. M. the doors were re-opened, and the unfinished business—the bankruptcy bill—was taken up, being read in extenso.

The reading of the bill occupied exactly one hour. Some formal amendments were offered by Mr. Hoar, and were agreed to.

Mr. Nelson (Rep., Minn.) offered a substitute for the bill, which was also read in full, and when it was concluded, the Senate at 4:20 P. M. adjourned until to-morrow.

Three minor nominations only were confirmed by the Senate to-day, of local interest to New England and Ohio.

The debate on the arbitration treaty this afternoon was of short duration. Mr. Chilton spoke for almost an hour on his amendment to the first article, which amends that article so as to provide that only such matters shall be submitted to arbitration as the Senate then in existence may deem proper for arbitration.

Mr. Chilton advocated his amendment with a great deal of warmth, and contended that if, as had been asserted, the terms of the treaty were interpreted as meaning this ,there could be no good objection raised to the insertion of words that made that interpretation unmistakable. It was in the interest of clearness and should be accepted as such by all friends of the treaty. Mr. Chilton said the United States might in the future be charged with violating its treaty obligations if it refused to submit certain questions to arbitration when they arose as matters of difference between the two countries. He did not want the United States to be placed in an embarrassing position of this kind, and deemed it the part of prudence to make the text of the convention so perfectly plain that there could be no quibbling over what it means or what the Senate had in mind when the treaty was agreed to, if it should be agreed to. The debates were secret, and in the future the cold, hard text of the treaty would alone be accepted as the expression of what was intended when the convention was ratified and proclaimed to the world.

Mr. Morgan again spoke in favor of the amendment, and took the occasion to express his displeasure at any proposed treaty with Great Britain that had for its purpose any general scheme of arbitration. The whole thing was a snare and a pitfall, but if there were sufficient votes in the Senate to ratify the convention, Senator Morgan said he wanted it made as nearly perfect as possible.

Messrs. Gray, Davis, Hoar and Lodge interrupted Mr. Chilton with questions tending to show that his conclusions were erroneous.

They also injected statements in support of the committee amendments, which had been agreed to, as being sufficient to cover every possible criticism that could be made against the treaty. Senator Gray took the floor in opposition to the Chilton amendment after Mr. Morgan had concluded, but, not desiring to go on today, the Senate came out of executive session and resumed consideration of legislative business.

HOUSE.

Washington, March 25.—This was the last day of general debate on the tariff bill in the House of Representatives under the order adopted last week, but because Mr. Bailey's throat would not permit him to speak this afternoon, an agreement was made to give two hours to general debate just before taking the vote next Wednesday, which will be occupied by himself and Mr. Dingley.

The proceedings were unusually interesting, and they were listened to generally by a large number of members, and crowded galleries. Speeches against the bill were made by Messrs. Talbert (Dem., S. C.), Clark (Dem., Mo), Maguire (Dem., Cala.), Gunn (Pop., Idaho), Simpson (Pop., Kas.), Cox (Dem., Tenn.), McRae (Dem., Ark.), Burke (Dem., Texas), Lentz (Dem., Ohio), and Dearmond (Dem., Mo.), and in its favor by Messrs. Tawney (Rep., Minn.), Dalzell (Rep., Penna.), Russell (Rep., Conn.), and Payne (Rep., N. Y.), members of the Committee on Ways and Means, and Grow (Rep., Pa.), Curtis (Rep., Kas.), Colson (Rep., Ky.), and Hawley (Rep., Texas).

At 5 o'clock the House took a recess until 8 o'clock to-night, the night session to witness the last of the general debate, except two hours on Wednesday next, just prior to taking the vote on the bill.

At the evening session the debate on the tariff was continued.

Mr. Skinner (Pop., N. C.), supporting the bill, said that if for the past twenty-five years the South had been trying for protection, as the North and East had, it would to-day be the most prosperous section of the country. The bill had its defects, and he did not think it would bring prosperity without supplemental financial legislation. Revenue, in his opinion, sufficient to supply deficiencies, could be sustained by reducing by one-third the salaries of all government employees or by a proper income tax.

Mr. Myers (Dem., La.) said that some of the duties inferred by the bill might be erroneous and excessive, but as a representative of Louisiana, representing a great and suffering interest, he should support the sugar schedule.

Other speakers in favor of the bill were Howe (Rep., N. Y.), Reeve and Prince (Rep., Ill.), Barthold (Rep., Mo.) Hamilton (Rep., Mich.), and Crumpacker (Rep., Ind.), and against it were Settle (Dem., Ky.), Campbell (Dem., Ill.), Gaines (Dem., Ky.), Ridgeley (Pop. Kas.) and Fitzgerald (Dem., Mass.).

Mr. Barrows (Rep., Mass.) presented the protest of the Massachusetts Library Club, against the tax on books.

At 11 P. M. the House adjourned.

JOINT TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION

Issues Schedule of Rates and Continues in Operation.

New York, March 25.—The Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association has issued schedules of rates and differentials from Detroit and Toledo to the Seaboard, which takes effect immediately. The schedules are for the season of 1897, and are practically a repetition of those in force in 1896. At the office of the association, everything is going on quietly. No change will be made, and all business will be conducted as usual until at least its own case is acted upon by the United States Supreme Court.

Searching for the Laurada.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 25.—The Record says by order of the Cuban, Junta, the Bermuda sailed from Fernandina in search of the Laurada, known to have on board an important expedition in aid of the insurgents. It is believed that the Laurada broke down, and those aboard are in need of assistance. The tug Monarch has been started from Pensacola on the same errand. It is almost certain that the Laurada has not landed her big cargo of munitions of war, and it is reluctantly admitted by Cubans here that the mission thus far is a failure.

Death From Hydrophobia.

Wheeling, W. Va., March 25.—William Huggins died this morning of hydrophobia. He was bitten by a dog last January, and seven others were injured at the same time. Two of them were successfully treated at the Pasteur Institute, New York, and the death of Huggins has caused much alarm among the friends of the others who were bitten. A popular subscription is being taken to send them to New York, but some fear that it is too late. The Pasteur Institute has been telegraphed regarding the matter, but no reply has yet been received.

Village Swept by Flood.

Charleston, Mo., March 25.—Several more breaks in the levee at Bird's Point have occurred since last night, and a current of water as strong as a mill-race is rushing through the centre of that village. Already a dozen houses have been swept from their foundations and it now looks as if there will not be a building left in the place. Fortunately the dwellers had ample warning, and removed most of their household goods and merchandise.

English Protest to Kruger.

London, March 25.—The Globe asserts that there is good authority for the statement that Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for Colonies, under the incentive of Parliamentiary pressure, has sent to President Kruger a protest couched in strong terms against alleged violations of the London convention by the Transvaal Government.

Pilgrims Saw the Pope.

Rome, March 25.—The Pope gave an audience to-day to a number of Americans who are on their way home from a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. After celebrating mass, His Holiness pronounced an allocution highly praising the Catholics of the United States, and distributed souvenir medals among the pilgrims.

COMMON CARRIERS

Important Decision Affecting Telegraph Companies.

NEWS REGARDED AS A COMMODITY

THE PUBLIC HAS A RIGHT TO BE SERVED BY THE TELEGRAPH.

Companies Not Permitted to Remove Wires and Tickers—Telegraph Companies Agents of the Public to Transmit News.

Chicago, March 25.—Judge Horton, of the Circuit Court, to-day overruled the motions of the Board of Trade, the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, and the Postal Telegraph Company, to dissolve the temporary injunctions, restraining these parties from "detaching telegraph wires from the place of business of Harry E. Wiley, the W. A. Michael Commission Company et al, from removing 'tickers,' and from cutting off or in any wise interfering with the 'supply of market information as has been heretofore supplied.'"

The court said: "There is no averment in the pleadings, no affidavit or evidence charging, and no statement or argument upon the theory, that either of the complainants is conducting a "bucket-shop" or is using the market reports in any illegal manner or for any illegal purpose.

"Since the incorporation of the Board of Trade in 1859, the defendant, Western Union Telegraph Company, has continuously been upon the floor and hall lof the exchange of said board except possibly for a short period. The Gold and Stock Telegraph Company is owned by and is practically a part of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The defendant, the Postal Telegraph-Cabel Company, has also been for some years upon the floor of said hall of exchange collecting and transmitting the news as to the market price of produce there established. Said telegraph companies are common carriers of news, and as such are to be controlled by the same principles pertaining to the rights of the public as other common carriers are. The business transacted upon the floor of said hall of exchange is so vast in its proportions that it fixes the market price of grain, breadstuffs and meats for the extensive territory that is tributary to Chicago, and seriously affects and, to a considerable extent, controls the values of the necessaries of life throughout the United States and the civilized world.

"The Board of Trade is a private corporation; it has the same rights as other private corporations have. If, however, the Board of Trade has so used or permitted such use of its property, or any part of it, that the same has become charged with a public interest, then said board has no legal right to deprive the public of the interest thus acquired when it is sought and used only for legitimate purposes. That the price of commodities for this market is practically controlled by the Board of Trade will hardly be questioned, and that the public has an interest in the prices of such commodities, is certain. In other words, the Board of Trade has become a sort of public agent, controlling, to a considerable extent, public interests and the interests of individual members of that public who may be engaged in business affected by the market news established by the Board of Trade.

"The defendant telegraph companies have been so long permitted to continue to transmit to the public the 'market news,' and said telegraph companies have been so long employed by the public, so to do, that said companies may now be considered as agents of the public for the purpose, recognized as such by the Board of Trade. Said board is not, however, bound to furnish or to permit to be collected or furnished, in any manner, quotations or market news to or for the use of any bucket-shop. No corporation, association, co-partnership or person keeping a bucket-shop, and no person, whether acting individualy or as member, officer, agent or employee of any corporation, association or co-partnership in keeping a bucket-shop is entitled to receive any such market news. These market quotations have become clothed with a public interest in behalf of such producers, consumers, shippers, merchants; and dealers engaged in legitimate business and such as use or furnishe the same for use in the legitimate transactions of the country. The law never stamps private property with the public interest for the benefit. of law-breaking."

Another Ineffectual Ballot.

Frankfort, Ky., March 25.—The second joint ballot for United States Senator was taken at noon to-day without result. There were no changes from yesterday's vote, except a closing up to Davie of sound money Democrats.

Representative Nance, an anti-Hunter Republican, made a speech, declaring that St. John Boyle was the real nominee. The vote was: Hunter, 67; Blackburn, 49; Boyle, 6; Davie, 13; Stone, 1.

The Republican Central State Committee did not attempt to do anything more with Governor Bradley this morning.

The Hunter managers were afraid to attempt to force another ballot, and the joint session adjourned at 12:45 P. M. to-day.

LIABLE TO SEARCH.

British and American Ships will not be Permitted to Land in Crete.

London, March 25.—In the House of Commons to-day Right Hon. George N. Curzon, under Foreign Secretary, said in reply to an inquiry on the subject, that British and American Merhantmen and vessels of the same class of other nationalities consigned to agents at ports in Crete, were liable to be searched should they attempt to reach their destinations despite the blockade of the island, and would also run the risk of being prevented from delivering their cargoes, at the discretion of the Admirals commanding the foreign war-ships in Cretan Waters. The blockade, Mr. Curzon said, was a measure of police, enforced with the consent of the sovereign power. Mr. Curzon also said that Sir Philip Currie, British Ambassador at Constantinople, had been instructed to urge upon the representatives of the Powers, as well as upon the Porte, the idea that the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Crete would greatly facilitate the withdrawal of the Greeks from the island.

A Greek Vessel Captured.

Canea, March 25.—The Austrian cruiser Satellite has arrived in Suda Bay, having in custody a Greek steamer with sixty volunteers on board and a Greek sailing vessel laden with ammunition intended for the Cretan insurgents. These vessels were captured by the Satellite while they were attempting to run the blockade.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

IN CALLED SESSION YESTERDAY AFTERNOON—SURVEYOR LEWIS OUSTED.

His Term of Office and Pay Discontinued From Yesterday—Senator Maultsby's Option Continued to 1900.

There was a called meeting of the State Board of Education yesterday in the Governor's office. It was called by the Governor and took place at 1 o'clock. The principal object was the removal of Gen. W. G. Lewis, of Goldsboro, as surveyor of public lands.

To this end a resolution was adopted instructing Mr. Mebane, Superintendent of Public Instruction, to notify General Lewis that his services would be dispensed with after March 25, and his pay discontinued after that time. They also resolved that the Board would appoint a successor for Surveyor Lewis as soon as they deemed it necessary. In discussing their probable appointee for this position, State Senator Ramsay was most favorably spoken of. The only other person mentioned was A. L. Swinson, late Enrolling Clerk, of unhappy memory. The members say he does not stand a ghost of a chance. The office pays a salary of $1,000.

At the meeting yesterday afternoon all the members of the Board, except Lieutenant Governor Reynolds, were in attendance.

Hon. J. D. Maultsby appeared before the Board in regard to the swamp lands in Columbus and Brunswick counties, and asked that his option on a certain tract of swamp lands in these counties be extended to 1900. The petition was granted. Mr. Maultsby was also paid $75, to be used in defraying the expense of the suit pending in the Supreme Court—Samuel Hairston vs. The State Board of Education—involving the title to these and other lands.

Immediately after the Board adjourned, Superintendent Mebane wrote a letter to General Lewis, breaking to him the sad news of his official execution, and that his pay was discontinued from that same evening. General Lewis is a Democrat, and he is to be succeeded by a Republican.

Withdrew From the Association.

St. Louis, March 25.—The St. Louis and San Francisco railroad last night gave notice of withdrawal from all the traffic associations, both from freight and passenger, in the West and southwest.

This action is taken on account of the Supreme Court decision on Tuesday, declaring the Trans-Missouri Traffic Association to be illegal. So far no action has been taken by any of the car service associations.

Discussing the Decision.

Chicago, March 25.—A meeting of Western Trans-Continental, Ohio River and Southern Passenger Association lines is in session here to-day indulging in an informal discussion of the commission question. Owing to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Trans-Missouri Traffic Association case it is not believed that any definite concerted action will result from the discussion.

Break in the Levee.

Helena, March 25.—Another break in the levee at Fifteen Mile Bayou, nine miles below Modoc, is reported this morning. It is now over five hundred feet in width and hourly increasing. Assistant United States Engineer Noty arrived from that point this morning and states that in his opinion all the White river levee system, from Modoc south will eventually go to pieces.

Weather Bulletin.

Washington, March 25.—For Virginia—Fair; colder in southeast portion; northwesterly winds.

For North Carolina—Fair; colder in eastern and slightly warmer in western portion; northerly winds.

For South Carolina—Fair; colder in eastern portion, northerly winds.

Turkish Officials Arrested.

Constantinople, March 25.—The Sultan has ordered the summary dismissal and immediate arrest of the Turkish officials in Tokal, in Asia Minor, where a few days ago 100 Armenians were massacred, and a special commission will be formed before which they will be tried.

SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY

COL. A. K. McCLURE, EDITOR OF THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES,

Will Address the School in May—Some Interesting Facts About the Academy.

Winston-Salem, N. C., March 25.—Col. A. K. McClure, the editor and owner of the Philadelphia Times, and also one of the greatest philanthropists and educators in the Union, will deliver the address before the graduating class of Salem Female Academy at the commencement in May.

This famous institution that has educated so many of the daughters of our Southland is growing in usefulness as the years roll on.

In fact it is now educating the girls from some foreign nations, and so thorough is the course of the various departments that it is easily head and shoulders the leading college in the South.

Over ten thousand Alumni claim this as their Alma Mater—comprising some of the most distinguished ladies of the South, who have gone forth to shed an influence upon society, second to none in the nation. Amongst them two who have been called upon to do the honors of the White House, Mrs. President Polk and Mrs. Patterson, daughter of President Jackson. Mrs. General Stonewall Jackson and Mrs. General D. H. Hill were also educated here.

Even during the late civil war the school flourished, as parents sent their daughters here for a safe retreat, knowing that evil would befall them here less likely than elsewhere.

When Stoneman's raiding party entered Salem, the Mayor immediately surrendered, and together with the President of the Academy asked that a Federal guard be stationed around the building for protection. This was granted, and teachers and scholars pursued the even tenor of their way unmolested.

The broad front doors of the academy are seldom opened except on grand occasions, as visitors are received at the President's house; but in the rear is one of the most beautiful parks to be found anywhere. Wide-spreading, sweeping willows bending over large fountains, broad sweeping walks, terraced hills, cozy little dells, attractive pagodas, shaded by Norway spruce and other trees, more than a hundred years old, form one artistic blending of taste and beauty.

Dr. J. W. Hunter, who has been confined to his bed for five weeks with the grippe, was out yesterday for the first time.

Sheriff Clarence Call, of Wilkes, and Hon. Spencer Blackburn, of Ashe, passed through yesterday for their homes.

Col. M. L. Mott passed through going towards Greensboro, presumably for Washington.

The New York Financier has issued what it entitles "The Seventh Annual Roll of Honor of the United States," giving a list of banks that have surplus and undivided profits in excess of their capital.

The Wachovia National Bank of this city is on this "roll of honor." For several years the Wachovia has been one of the few North Carolina banks to meet the requirements named above.

The Commercial National, of Charlotte, is the only other bank in the State that got on the "roll" this time.

Sheriff Bailey, of Davie county, passed through yesterday for home from Washington. If he was in the least disappointed at not being appointed marshal of the Western district, he did not show it. He is looking well despite the fact that he was quite sick in the capital.

Lieutenant Governor Reynolds is yet quite ill and is confined to his bed.

The tobacco warehousemen say that more leaf tobacco has come direct from the farmers this month than in any March in the history of the market.

The Knights of Pythias of Damon Lodge will give a banquet on their anniversary, the 22nd of April. A number of the Grand Lodge officers will probably be present.

Mr. H. E. C. Bryant, of the Charlotte Observer, was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. J. W. Elliot, of Mississippi, who has been visiting in the city, returned home yesterday.

Mrs. N. S. Wilson and children went to Goldsboro yesterday to see a brother who is critically ill.

J. D. Brunfield, of Gastonia, was a visitor to the city this week.

G. C. Hicks, a gentleman from New York, is in the city prospecting.

J. Wesgers, of Atlanta, Ga., was registered at Hotel James yesterday.

The Winston people think that the New Jersey editors ought to visit Winston before they return North. Couldn't the Southern Railway be persuaded to transport them from Charlotte here as well as the Seaboard at other points?

Mr. H. E. Fries is on a business trip to New York in the interest of the Yadkin Power Company.

The Tribune Approved—Fishing Season—Rains Interfering, Etc.

Winston, N. C., March 24.—The position taken by The Tribune in regard to the railroad lease has the approval of all the Republicans and a majority of the best informed Democrats of the county. A very small percentage of the Democrats and only those with Populistic and free silver bearings believe in the policy of the Governor and his new advocate and defender, the News and Observer, late Democratic organ and villifier of the Governor and all other Republicans of the State.

The fishing season which opened some time ago is almost at a standstill owing to the recent rains which have swollen the streams to such an extent that it is almost impossible to use the seines. But the pod and pike netters are in their glory and are almost destroying the seed of the fish that bite at the bait without catching any herring or shad. Yesterday one netter brought to town for sale about three bushels of fish which he had caught in one of these nets, and among them were about a bushel of speckled perch not over 3 inches long, and a lot of ringed perch about the size of a man's finger. A few years ago, before the day of vandalism and the era of pod nets, it was an easy matter for a fisherman with rod and bait to catch a bushel of large speckled perch, ring perch and black bass in a day's fishing, but since the advent of so many net fishers and the destroying of the young fish, it is a hard matter to catch a dozen fish in a whole day's fishing in the Cashie River.

Celebrated Playing Cards.

The most celebrated pack of playing cards in the world, "Tuccori di Mantegua," was sold by auction in London for $500, and incomplete at that, for five cards are wanting, their places being taken by facsimiles of the originals. The pack is interesting as a series of Italian engravings of the fifteenth century.

Capt. Stanley's Team Doing Good Work to Meet the Virginia Team.

Chapel Hill, N. C., March 25.—Captain Stanley's men are doing good work every afternoon now, preparing to meet the University of Virginia team on our diamond Saturday.

There is no doubt that both teams are good ones, and even though they may not "play the game" as they would if it were to be played a month later, still it will be one of the best, if not the best, intercollegiate game ever played on North Carolina soil.

The athletic interests of both colleges will be centered upon the game and both are equally confident of winning.

College Topics, the University of Virginia weekly, says: "It is the general opinion in college that we have, this year, the best team we have ever had," while last month's "Tar-Heel" claims that this year's team is the best that ever represented Carolina.

The Virginia team will very probably play as follows:

McNair and Huger, catchers; Collin and Mellor, pitchers; Hamilton, first base; Nalle, second base; Hoxton, third base; O'Keefe, short stop; Bonney (captain) left field; Steptoe, center field; Martin, right field. Taylor, substitute infield.

Of these, Huger played "second" in 1895, Hoxton and Bonney were on the team of 1896. Collin is an ex-University North Carolina player, having been one fo our pitchers in 1895. He had an abundance of speed, but too often proved very wild.

Mellos pitched in the freshmen team at Brown last spring. He and Collin will probably divide time in the pitcher's box.

The University of North Carolina team will bat in the order given below:

Stanley (captain), second base; Winston, first base; McKee, left field; Bailey, catcher; Belden, short stop; Johnson, third base; Whitaker, center field; Davis, right field; Williams and Mangum, pitchers.

It is possible that either Hayes or Hines will pitch in place of Mangum.

The Carolina infield is nearly the same as last year, except that Stanley has gone from "short" to "second," while Belden comes in from the outfield to cover "short." The outfield is a decided improvement on the one of last year in every way. The game with Oak Ridge last Saturday gave the student body increased confidence in the team, showing that they played "snappy" ball and did good hitting. The Oak Ridge team touched Mangum for one double and two singles and failed to get a single one from Williams.

This will be Virginia's first visit to the "Hill" "and they will be greeted by a large crowd. The game will be called Saturday at 2:30 o'clock with Mr. Stephens of Charlotte as umpire.

The annual inter-state debate between the Dialectic and Philanthropic societies will take place in the "Phi" hall on Friday evening. Mr. R. H. Wright, '97, is president, and Mr. E. D. Broadhurst, '96, secretary of the debate.

The query is: Resolved, That barring constitutional objection, an income tax should be incoporated into our scheme of government."

Debaters: Affirmative, "Di"—Edward K. Graham, Charlotte, N. C.; Theodore F. Klutz, Jr., Salusbury, N. C. Negative: "Phi"—Willis J. Brojden, Goldsboro, N C.; S. Browne Shepherd, Raleigh, N. C.

The Dramatic club has had several dress rehearsals lately and will present Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer" at an early date. J. G. M'C.

North State Notes.

The work of the preliminary survey of the proposed railroad to Stone mountain is in progress. They are investigating a line running out from North Wilkesboro. —Wilkesboro Chronicle.

* * *

Emmett Cheek and Marsh Fletcher, both of the Brushies, met in Wilkesboro Saturday and got into a difficulty and Fletcher cut Cheek severely. One gash on the left shoulder is five inches long and two and a half inches deep. His clothes were cut in several places, one stroke cutting his vest clear across the abdomen, but did not touch the body. Dr. Turner dressed and sewed up the wounds. The trouble arose over an old difficulty that has been standing several years, something concerning Cheek's wife. The cuts, though serious, are not thought to be dangerous.

* * *

The Sanctificationists who came to Lenoir last week to assist in the meeting at the Methodist church produced quite a sensation by their eccentricities, but soon concluded this was not a field where their work would amount to much, and Friday evening took their departure.—Lenoir Topic.

POLICY OF SILVER REPUBLICANS.

Agree not to Obstruct the Passage of the Dingley Tariff Bill.

Washington, D. C., aMrch 25.—The dinner given to ex-Senator Dubois last night by the silver Republicans of the Senate and House resolved itself into an important conference on the policy to be pursued by this party with reference to the Dingley tariff bill. The result was a practical conclusion not to stand in the way of the enactment of the bill into law.

It was not determined whether the members should vote for the bill, but it was made practically certain that none of them would vote against it, leaving it to individual determination whether to vote for it or refrain from voting.

Will Bid for Armor Plates

Washington, D. C., March 25.—Vice President Palmer, of the Illinois Iron and Steel Company, of Chicago, who has been spending the past few days at Washington, will be one of the bidders for the manufacture of the armor plate for the new battleships. The bids will be opened on April 8th. The company of which Mr. Palmer is the vice president has an extensive plant at Chicago, and if their bid be accepted it is their purpose to enlarge their works so as to enable them to manufacture armor plate for the future. At present the only firms in America which engage in this business are the Carnegies, of Pittsburg, and the Bethlehem Company, of Bethlehem, Pa.

A Neutral Zone.

London, March 25.—The Daily News will say tomorrow that the powers have accepted the proposal for the establishment of a neutral zone along the Greco-Turkish frontier and will require the Greek and Turkish troops to withdraw from the territory included in the zone. The Daily News will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Athens denying the statement that the Greek Government is in favor of making the island of Crete a princedom under Prince George of Greece.

FIGHTING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Cretans Restrained by Foreign War Ships From Attacking Towns.

Canea, March 25.—An Austrian ironclad prevented a Greek steamer and a sailing vessel from running the blockade. Another attempt was made by the Turks today to convey a supply of provisions to the fort at Malaxa, but the essay resulted in failure, the Turks being driven off by the Christians, who surround Malaxa, and pursued to the environs of Suda, where the fire from the Turkish warships compelled the Cretans to retreat. Another effort to supply the fort with provisions will be made tonight.

A strong force of Cretans, it is said, are preparing for an attack upon Kissamo, and the admirals commanding the foreign warships have issued a warning similar to that contained in Admiral Canevaro's proclamation.

The townspeople of Canea have been greatly encouraged by the proclamation issued yesterday by Admiral Canevaro, the Italian officer who commands the combined fleets of the powers, enjoining the Cretans and Greek troops not to attack certain forts.

The Country Dreadful.

[From A. Fairbrother's Farrago, Danville, Va.]

From year to year, ever since man commenced to pull the Archemedian lever that moves the world, of the old Washington hand press, much complaint, some with justified cause, but much more of it I dare say, without cause has been issuing from offices of country newspapers throughout the length and breadth of this intact and ga-lorious Union.

These dismal croakings—resembling more than anything else the exhaust of a bath tub in a second-hand or second-class hotel, while doubtless purposely designed and studiously written to open the purse or loosen the strings of it of those well-to-do and prosperous—cause them to cough up more liberally than is their wont, so to speak, generally proves a boomerang, and the half-starved, emaciated, drouth-stricken moulder of public opinion is left in the same position, relatively speaking of the canine possessed by one Mother Hubbard whom history informs us made a pilgrimage to the repository where such substances were usually deposited in quest of an integral portion of a skeleton of a defunct, and presumably cooked bovine for the afore mentioned quadruped.

The story runs, however, that the dog was left. No bone was there.

Yet the croaker of the sanctum croaks and kicks and moans and wails. He some way and some how secured a few fonts of type—he has a press that executes dingy and dreadful work—the disciples of Faust and Gutenburg—the old timers who learned their trade, look at the spoiled paper and in despair declare that the "art preservative of all arts" is lost—and the blurred sheet from the battered type and worn out press, clings, as in death's embrace, to the appellation "newspaper," and—the community tolerates it.

Instead of washing his type and rollers; instead of hustling business and whooping up a paper which citizens of his immediate community would and could not do without, the famine-blighted "journalist" pines away at his desk, writing lurid shrieks of despair to his subscribers to whack up, and intensifying his suffering wails with double leaded advice to merchants to give him more advertising lest he perish.

No professional mendicant ever yet received respect. It is a good business proposition—cherished and regarded by successful business men in any and all lines of trade and commerce, that if the pursuit in which you are engaged does not yield sufficient returns to justify you remaining in it—Get out! How would it look for a grocer to howl through the newspaper that if he did not get more support he would be obliged to close down. Let him close and be damned. That's what I would say, and it's what you would think.

A newspaper is necessary to a town's upbuilding, its development and progress in society and commerce. But the mistake is that too many men who have failed at everything else imagine that they can run a newspaper and that is how we account for the numerous dingy, ragged sheets, and murmuring lamentations of the wan, weired and half fed spectres presiding over them.

It is a fact that whenever you see a clean, spicy, ably edited and decently managed newspaper you see a man of experience and ability back of it—and the man is prospering. He teaches the community to like his goods—and the community is flattered to buy 'em. "But," says the Failure At All Other Things, "if I ain't got the types, how can I do it?" For God's sake do not try to do it. How would I look trying to establish a dry goods store without any stock? Would I succeed—not much, My Mary Ann! When men learn, as the poet says:

Patent bowels and sad repining
Never made a paper yet—
Pewter plates and weekly whining
To subscribers cause regret.

Things will be different. I do not know as any poet ever said it, but some poet should say it.

It takes money, brains and experience to establish any kind of business. Money is as essential to get a newspaper under way, as a wad is necessary to load a gun. You can have some ink, and type and presses—yet it takes a little of the ready rhino. You can have powder, shot and gun—but to bag your game you must have just a little wadding.

If you haven't money, experience or brains there is no use to imagine that you have been called to start a newspaper in order to sponge your living off of a progressive people who would willingly and gladly—in any part of the Union, give unstinted and wholehearted support to a clean, live, hustling newspaper. But no community is duty bound to extend aid or succor to every bare-brained jackanapes who calls himself an editor and who is morally and mentally incapable of establishing his claim.

A Musical Cat.

Wilkesboro Chronicle.

E. Wallace, Esq., has a musically inclined cat. Sunday morning it awoke the family by practicing on the piano, walking from one end to the other. The cat seemed to enjoy the music very much, and would occasionally accompany the instrumental part with a vocal solo of plaintive mews, which brought tears to all who heard it.

Women as Musicians.

There has been no woman in music to compare with George Eliot in literature or Rosa Bonheur or even Angelica Kauffman in art. The result is probably that woman, feeling more intensely than man, exhausts the feeling more readily, while man, being very rational and deliberate, can express feeling better without experiencing it so keenly.—St. Louis Mirror.

Base-Ball Game!

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

University of North Carolina

VERSUS

University of Virginia,

Suturday, March 27, '97.

To give an opportunity to all who wish to witness the above game of Base-Ball, the Southern Railway will sell tickets from Raleigh to Chapel Hill and return at $2.25 for the round trip.

Tickets good to return until March 28th. Special Train leaves Union Depot at 11 a. m.

Returning, leave Chapel Hill at 6:30 p. m.

THAD. C. STURGIS, Ticket Agt.
J. M. CULP, Traffic Manager.
W. H. GREEN, Gen'l Supt.
W. A. TURK, Gen. Pass. Agt.

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At A. C. L. Depot, Selma, N. C.

Up to date. Everything new "and neat as a pin." Get your meals while you wait. Polite attendants day and night. Large rooms, big open fires. Rates very reasonable. Special rates to railroad men.

Respectfully,
J. P. STEPHENS.

CHAS. F. BULLOCK,

Artistic Sign Writer

Signs for Professional Men a Specialty

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.

GROCERIES!

The cheapest house in town to buy . . . . .

First-Class Groceries

Is W. E. Carter's, 120 Fayetteville Street. Goods fresh and of the finest quality. Prompt delivery, etc. Give us a trial.

PHONE 155.

Do You Want Any Of These?

They are Specialties.

Pork and Beans with Tomato Sauce is something you haven't used.

Asparagus—Seal brand, and others.

Tomato Bouillon, in glass.

Evaporated California Fruit—the nicest line to be had.

Golden Gate Canned Goods. My stock is absolutely complete.

My own special importation of Java and Mocha Coffee in handsome package.

Welch's Grape Juice—something new—a non-alcoholic wine—for invalids.

The whole of The Tribune could be used to enumerate all the good things the store contains, for you know I am the leader in the grocery business.

THOMAS PESCUD

LADIES' BICYCLES.

We will have in store in a few days a nice line of Ladie's Wheels at popular prices. All ladies buying Bicycles from us will be instructed in riding, either on Tandem or single wheel without charge. Our '97 Crawford Combination Tandem and several other Wheels can be rented at regular rates

Julius Lewis Hardware Co.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

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WILL GO ON BONDS

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POSTMASTERS.

Will also give indemnity bonds to INDIVIDUAL BONDSMEN who are required by the government to go on the bonds of FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

Bonds of bank officers, clerks, county and city officers, distillers, storekeepers and gaugers, contractors, administrators, gaurdians, etc., furnished at reasonable rates.

For full information write to R. B. RANEY,
General Agent for North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.
Or apply to local agents.

HERE WE ARE AGAIN,

—WITH ANOTHER—

LOT OF PIES.

When passing down East Martin street stop at the show window of the Lyon Racket Store and see the great bargains they are offering in hats. Why, you can get a $2 Dunlap hat there for 25 cents. This great sacrifice is made to make room for a Spring stock. So come and get a slice of the pie while it is going.

And it will pay you to examine our 5 cent, 10 cent, 20 cent and 25 cent counters, as we have great bargains on them. All come and see them. It will pay you if you are in need of anything on them for the next twenty days. We sell at the lowest possible price to make room for Spring goods.

Yours to please,

Lyon Racket Store,

No. 16 East Martin Street,

Raleigh, N. C.

The Tribune Publishing Company Is prepared to execute Job Printing In a neat and attractive manner at the lowest prices

Seed Potatoes

DIRECT FROM THE POTATO COUNTRY.

GENUINE EARLY ROSE, WHITE STAR.

Very low by the barrel. Be sure to get the best at prices not fancy, of

JONES & POWELL.

Pocahontas Steam Coal.

Comes from the Pocahontas Flat Top "Fields," where there are about forty operations. We have visited this "Field," and also the headquarters in Philadelphia, and arranged that only the best Coal in this "Field" be shipped to us, and all we are now receiving is of this kind. This means the

Best Steam Coal in America.

Those who want the best and want to save money in fuel and boilers should burn this. Those who have money to burn can do so more rapidly by burning other coals.

Weight and quality guaranteed by authority of the General Agents.

JONES & POWELL,

Miner's Agents,

RALEIGH, N. C.

'97

WE TELL YOU

Good News today, Our Line of

Crescent Bicycles

Are in, they are beauties. The only Bicycle Factory that ever shipped a solid Train Load of 16 Cars of Bicycles from any factory in one shipment. This shows their great popularity. Men's Wheels $50.00 to $75.00. Ladies's Wheels $50.00. Boys' and Girls' Wheels $30.00 to $40.00. Crescents have been tried here 3 years. Buy of a Dealer you know, and who backs his sales with a good Solid Guarantee.

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RALEIGH, N. C.

BUCK'S STOVES & RANGES "THE PEACE MAKERS"

REPUBLICANS OF THE SOUTH

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"	six months	1.00
"	three months	.65
"	one month	.20

It was the foremost champion of Republican principles during the recent election and will continue to be the leading paper of the whole Republican party.

Atlantic & N. C. Railroad.

Time Table No. 2,

To take effect Wednesday, November 27th.

1	3	STATIONS.	4	2
a. m.	p. m.		a. m.	p. m.
7:20	3:20	..Goldsboro	11.25	8:00
7:23	3:40	..Best's	11:03	7:20
8:16	3:49	..LaGrange	10:52	6:50
8:36	4:09	..Falling Creek	10:42	6:20
9:54	4:14	..Kinston	10:32	6:00
9:38	4:21	..Caswell	10:20	5:1[illegible]
10:15	4:30	..Dover	10:12	5:00
10:40	4:42	..Core Creek	10:00	4:00
11:15	4:54	..Tuscarora	9:50	3:38
11:31	5:00	..Clark's	9:42	3:20
1:30	5:25	..Newbern	9:30	2:50
2:12	5:50	..Riverdale	8:53	10:10
2:20	5:23	..Croatan	8:49	10:00
2.43	6:05	..Havelock	8:40	9:40
3:12	6:18	..Newport	8:26	9:06
3:25	6:24	..Wildwood	8:19	8:47
3:31	6:29	..Atlantic	8:15	8:38
3:51	6:42	..Morehead City..	8:07	8:20
		..Atlantic Hotel..	7:45	7:50
4:01	9:50	..M. City Depot..	a. m.	a. m.
p. m.	p. m.			

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No. 1—Mixed Freight and Passenger —Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

No. 2—Mixed Freight and Passenger —Monday, Wednasdey and Friday.

S. L. DILL, Superintendent.

A NEW OFFICE CREATED

For the Especial Benefit of Dr. D. Reid Parker.

TO CONDUCT FARMERS' INSTITUTES

HE SAYS HIS SALARY WILL NOT BE LESS THAN $1,200.

Board of Agriculture Held Three Sessions Yesterday—Quarantine to be Established in Greensboro—Other Business Enacted.

The Board of Directors of the Agricultural Department are still wrestling with matters pertaining to the welfare of this important branch of the State government.

There were three sessions of the Board yesterday. The first was at 9 a. m., the second at 2 p. m. and the third at 8 o'clock at night.

The entire time during the morning session was devoted to the adjustment of the salaries of the Department officers as elected on the previous day. The result of the discussion was the determination of the Board to let the salaries remain the same as they were the past two years.

Under this schedule Commissioner Mewborn will receive $1,800; Secretary Ramsey, $1,500; Fertilizer Inspectors Young and Kelly, $1,000 each, and the four Assistant Inspectors, Shoaf Sheek, Trogdon and Bobbitt, are to receive $75 per month and expenses while actually engaged in the work of inspecting fertilizers.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session much of the time was devoted to the discussion of the matter of lending assistance to the stock-owners of Greensboro in stopping the spread of a fatal and contagious disease which has, during the past few days, broken out there among the horses and is rapidly spreading.

A letter from Dr. J. W. Petty, addressed to Commissioner Patterson, was read. It reviewed the introduction of the disease into Greensboro and pronounced it to be infectious gangrenous pneumonia. He said that it was first brought to the town about two weeks ago, through a horse bought at auction and stabled in Osborn's livery establishment. It became sick and died in three days. Eight days ago one of Osborn's horses developed a similar case and quickly died. There are now several others very dangerously sick with no prospect of recovery, and every horse in the establishment is manifesting strong symptoms of the dread disease.

Dr. Petty asked for power to quarantine the Osborn stables, and asked that at least a part of the loss which would thereby be entailed upon Mr. Osborn be paid by the State.

The Board authorized Commissioner Patterson to act as he thought best in the premises. He immediately wrote Dr. Petty, instructing him to establish the quarantine and telling him that the State would share the expense. He will go up to Greensboro next Saturday to inspect the condition of matters.

Another matter which consumed considerable time was the discussion of the question of quarantine against cattle infected with splenetic fever. As a result of the discussion the quarantine was raised as far east of the Blue Ridge as Wilkesboro.

Commissioner Patterson made a lengthy report of the condition and organization of the Agricultural Department, especially for the enlightenment of the new members of the Board. It was quite an exhaustive and well prepared document.

EVENING JOINT SESSION.

The Board took a recess until 8 o'clock, at which time there was a joint meeting of the Directors of the A. and M. College and the Agricultural Directors.

The advancement of the Farmers' Institutes was the special object of the joint session. Mr. J. C. L. Harris introduced a resolution providing that the sum of $400 be appropriated to provide for the employment of Dr D. Reid Parker as Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes. The Department is to pay $300 of the amount and the A. and M. College $100. Dr. Parker is to devote part of his time to what may be termed drumming for the College. The resolution was adopted.

In speaking of the matter last night Dr. Parker said to a Tribune representative that the position to which this resolution elected him would pay $1,200 or $1,500. The $400 appropriation, he said, was for temporary use and the matter of regular salary would be delegated by the Board to the Executive Committee.

In this new position Dr. Parker will have under his direct supervision the Farmers' Institutes and will be assisted, of course, by the heads of the various branches of the Agricultural Department.

It was 10 o'clock when this joint session adjourned.

Solid Meat.

The Petersburg Appeal-Index (Dem.) put a good deal of solid meat in the following paragraph, every word of which is true:

"It is impossible to believe that a man of General Wheeler's experience and ability seriously hopes to mislead any one by the clap-trap that protection lessens the price of luxuries and increases the price of necessaries, thus discriminating against the poor in favor of the rich. The policy of protection is to put a duty on such articles as can be profitably manufactured in this country, securing the work of manufacturing them to our own mechanics, thus providing them with the means not only of procuring the necessaries of life, but also the luxuries which we do not produce, which the rich can buy regardless of cost, but which would be beyond the poor man's reach if made dutiable. Protection is a rule which works both ways for the benefit of the poor."

SENATOR MAULTSBY'S PLAN

A VAST TRACT OF SWAMP LANDS TO BE RECLAIMED.

His Option Extended to 1900—The Contemplated Improvements to Greatly Benefit Columbus and Bladen Counties.

Senator Maultsby, of Columbus county, who has been in the city the past several days attending the sessions of the Directors of the Department of Agriculture, is actively connected with the Columbus Drainage Company, which has for its object the draining of about 50,000 acres of swamp lands, known as White Marsh.

The charter for the company was granted by the Legislature of 1895, and a renewal granted by the recent General Assembly.

In conversation with a Tribune representative yesterday, Mr. Maultsby said that there was every indication that work would commence early in September. Steam dredges will be placed in July.

The main drain channel to be cut will be 9 feet by 40 feet, and about 22 miles long, extending from Bladen county to the Waccamaw river. There are also to be two lesser channels cut, each of which will be 8 feet by 24 feet, and extending the same distance.

If the efforts of the company are successful in the making of these swamp lands available for farming purposes, they will be capable of producing from 75 to 100 bushels of corn to the acre for a hundred years without the use of an ounce of fertilizer.

The Senator is quite confident of success in the enterprise. He appeared before the State Board Education yesterday afternoon and was granted an extension of time for the option which he has upon the land, which is owned by the State. An extension to 1900 was granted. There is a suit pending in the Supreme Court involving the title to the lands, but the State Board has little fear of gaining the case. The case is entitled "The State Board of Education vs. Samuel Hairston."

Mr. Maultsby was also paid $75 by the State Board of Education yesterday to defray the expenses of the suit as incurred thus far.

The Drainage Company has already placed orders for the steam dredges to be used in the prosecution of their work.

THE SOUTH SURPRISES HIM.

A New Yorker Here for Rcreation Sees Things.

Charlotte Observer.

Mr. James Talcott, of New York, is spending several days in and about Charlotte. His visit to the South is partly for recreation, but Mr. Talcott has become much interested in the industrial development which he finds has advanced to an extent he had not conceived of. In answer to a question as to his impressions of the South, he said: "I am amazed. We argue at the North as to whether this or that thming can be done at the South, and while we argue you people are doing the very thing that we are arguing about. We hear doubts as to the skill of your labor, while in fact your operatives seem to be good, honest Americans, whose skill ought to be of a very high standard of excellence. I realize that the South is a section of great resource, and by its development the rest of the country and the commercial centres especially ought to be benefitted."

"What about the tariff?"

"Our people propose to make it a part of patriotism to buy goods made in America. That would make a home market for our goods. I think that the tariff should be made on a basis of fair protection, nothing too high—not enough to do more than protect our domestic markets.

"I believe the tariff made on this basis would make better homes, and conduce to higher civilization for the American people."

"What about better trade?"

"I think that the new tariff will improve trade. It will start up the mills in some lines, which, in turn, will start other interests in motion.

"I don't think we will have any boom. Electricity, rapid means of transportation and communication and other influences will tend to prevent the accumulation of large fortunes in the future that have been made in the past. We must be content in future with smaller profits."

"What about the currency?"

"We want an elastic currency, issued upon a gold basis. I believe that when the tariff is fixed then this currency question will be taken up and settled properly. The plan of the commission pleases me, and I believe that Mr. McKinley will go ahead with currency reform on the commission idea as soon as the tariff is determined. Our banking system seems to be fairly satisfactory for the large centres, but it should be so revised that it would pulsate to the remote parts of the country...

NEW X-RAY MACHINE.

The Gift of Mr. Duke on Exhibition at Trinity College.

Durham Herald.

The new X-ray machine which was presented to Trinity College some time ago by Mr. B. N Duke has arrived, and for the past few nights has been on exhibition before the members of the institution and a few friends.

It is an Edison X-ray machine, and is run by a 120-volt direct current dynamo circuit, in this respect being different from the one used by Professor Smith at the Opera House some time ago. His power was derived from a battery.

The motor referred to also serves to turn a break-wheel and a blower used to blow out sparks. A 120-volt circuit passes to the primary of induction coil, which current is regulated by what is called a rheostat, and it is broken by the break-wheel 20,000 times a minute. With the machine are two X-ray tubes and a number of Crooks tubes.

By means of the induction coil Professor Lockwood is enabled to perform perfectly a great many beautiful experiments. One of the most lovely of these is the name "Trinity," in letters of fire. On a glass plate Professor Lockwood has pasted small pieces of tin foil forming those letters. The effect produced by the flashing of the current as it springs from one of these pieces to another is simply sublime.

The Aurora tube is another lovely sight, and the springing of the current from one coil to another, about six inches distant, in a dark room, appeared like vivid flashes and sheets of lightning on a small scale.

CREMATION GROWING IN FAVOR.

Massachusetts Increase 50 Per Cent. Over Former Years.

Members of the Massachusetts Cremation society learn from the report made at the recent annual meeting that during the past year there were 137 incinerations under the rules and care of the society, which number was a 50 per cent increase over other years since the society's organization. How to win converts to this method of disposing of the dead, and to increase the membership of the society, was a subject of discussion. There was even levity in the debate, one stockholder suggesting that the society was of a kind to which one might invite both friends and enemies.

Two obstacles to the extension of cremation were said to be the imperfections of the law on the subject and the attitude of the Roman Catholic church. Relatives of a deceased person often object to carrying out expressed wishes and directions in regard to cremation, and it is hoped by the advocates of cremation that some binding law may result in bringing about assurance that such directions shall be executed after death.

As to the position of the church, it was stated that a full meaning of the clerical law in the matter had been obtained from the Pope, and it was found that, under almost all conditions, the right to the last sacrament is denied such as willingly uphold cremation. If, however, a person's body is incinerated, not of his own volition, but hrough the acts of his friends, the church does not deny masses.

SECOND-HAND SILVER IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Silver in the Executive Mansion Was Bought from a Russian.

"It seems that when the executive mansion was again occupied by Mr. Monroe, after its destruction, the United States purchased at an appraisement his private furniture, and with it a 'small service of plate,'" writes ex-President Harrison in the April Ladies' Home Journal. "In 1833 the most important purchases of silver plate was made for the executive mansion, and at second hand. The pieces constituted the outfit of a Russian nobleman M. le General Baron de Tuyll, who had been the minister resident of Russia at the court of Portugal. The total cost was $4,308.82. The silver service consisted of 388 pieces, and there was a gold-plated dessert set of spoons, knives, forks, etc., consisting of 140 pieces. 'These 'gold spoons' were perniciosly active in the campaign of 1840. Much of this old silver is still in use—and a piece or two has been added now and then; but the White House plate is now meagre compared with that to be found in the home of many a private citizen who, at the time it was bought, was playing in his bare feet about the cabin door of a pioneer. The silver service recently presented by the citizens of Indiana to the battleship of that name cost $7,785.10—much more than the service used in the White House.

Tea Gowns.

Is it or is it not permissible to wear anything save a tea gown to a tea in your own house? The French artists say yes, the London no and New York is thoughtfully considering the problem.

While it is being discussed the gowns themselves are being turned out upon the market in large numbers, greater variety and richer in beauty that ever before.

The variety includes not only cuts and patterns, but also materials. Last season soft and yielding goods seemed prime favorites, and close to them came dainty silks, exquisite satins, artistic chiffons and beautiful mixed goods.

This year there is a large appearance of materials rich, thick, massive and regal in their character. At one establishment on Broadway there was a tea gown of an exquisite velour moire, decorated with an arabesque pattern in gold thread.

At a modiste's on Fifth avenue last week there was a rich brocaded satin which was decorated with both lace, silver and jewels. To increase the artistic ensemble mantles, boleros, hussar jackets, toreador jackets, and other fanciful creations of the more luxury loving European races are now largely in vogue.

The watteau fold or back is still seen, but it is no longer as popular as it was. Where no extra creation is worn over the shoulders it is still employed, and on account of its artistic slope it will probably remain in favor all the year, but it cannot be worn appropriately with any of the new jacket effects.

A very curios decoration is the semi-military impression produced by the use of large and impressive shoulder pieces or shoulder straps of a corsage waist buttoning from the shoulder to the belt and decorated with two immense jeweled buttons, and the use of a small piece of lace and ribbon to suggest where the lapel begins.

It is eminently soldier-like in conception, but, with its contrasting colors and varied materials, it gives the wearer an appearance that is extremely chic, without at the same time seeming giddy or fantastic.

A charming novelty in this line is the combination of collar and shoulder straps. One of this class of creations was displayed in a dry goods palace on Sixth avenue this morning and was made chiefly of exquisite blue crepe de chine, backed with blue silk.

The collar was rather high, fitting the neck snugly. Over the edge rose a rich trimming of lace in double fold. The smooth edge of the collar ran from side to side in front, but from side to side in the back it rose up into the graceful lines of the style made famous by the house of Valois.

From the middle of the collar in the back a pendant of the same material ran downward nearly twelve inches, shaped like a long lozenge, with curved sides. From the side of the collar, far out up to the puffs of the sleeves beyond the shoulder, ran a shoulder piece on each side.

It was a complicated arrangement of silk crepe de chine, lace and very fine insertion, so arranged that it looked as if it were composed of five layers superimposed, each a trifle smaller than the one beneath it.

It attracted attention instantly and when worn would give the wearer the appearance of well-developed and beautiful shoulders, no matter how small and unsymmetrical they might in reality be.

Grant Monument Day.

The New York Mail and Express says it is already evident that the Grant monument inaugural parade of April 27 is to be one of the most remarkable public demonstrations ever witnessed in the metropolis. A glance at the returns thus far in the hands of the grand marshal shows that American statesmanship and finance, commerce and manufacture, labor and capital, federal, state and municipal governments, and every factor in our national life, supplemented by representatives from the nations of two continents, are to unite in the common cause of honoring fitly the memory of a hero of the republic whose character and whose deeds must challenge the admiration of future generations as it challenged that of his contemporaries.

The latest announced addition to a display which will be treasured in patriotic memory include not less than eight full regiments of the regular army, and the cadets from the West Point Academy. The National Guard of this city will, of course, be represented by its full strength, and Gen. Daniel Butterfield has made a successful plea at Albany for an appropriation of $55,000 to enable the militia of the entire state to participate. No such military display as is thus assured has been witnessed on Manhattan Island since the close of the war, with the single exception of the Washington centennial parade of 1889.

The other features of the day will be not less impressive. The Legislature has declared April 27 a legal holiday. Business will be suspended, the schools closed ,the city decorated as it was on the memorable flag day, and hundreds of civic and social organizations will take their places in line. The town will be in gala dress, and the children of today will speak with pride to their own grandchildren of the glories of the scene which accompanied the dedication of the beautiful mausoleum that rises in white and stately splendor upon the city's western border.

The city of New York should be on that day the Mecca of American patriotism. Nothing should be left undone that may aid the people of every section of the country to visit the metropolis. To this end, as well as for the substantial benefit that would accure to themselves, the railroads centering in this city and at its gates should unite in arranging without delay a schedule of special excursion rates covering a stay of five days or a week. It is safe to predict that hundreds of thousands of strangers would be brought here under such an inducement, who otherwise would feel compelled to deny themselves the privilege of taking part in this great ceremony and witnessing this magnificent pageant.

What have the railroads to say in reply to the proposition?

Germany and the Dingley Bill.

If it were possible to extract humor from so serious a subject as the tariff Germany would furnish the humor. The tone of the press in the Kaiser's realm whenever protection in the United States is under discussion casts British free trade wailing far into the shade. The German mind, at home, seems utterly unable to comprehend the theory which with us inspires a high tariff. It is hopelessly involved in a conviction that our purpose is not so much to defend ourselves as to offend and injure Europe. Thus a representative Berlin journal, echoing the general sentiment, comments in this wise upon the Dingley bill, the full text of which has been published there:

"If this bill becomes a law Europe, especially Germany, must feel it to be an intentional blow in the face. A large part of our exports are thereby prohibited and another part are rendered extremely difficult. Many of our industries will be forced to reorganize completely their system of production, raise the quality of their goods and specialize. This will require a period of experiments and delays. In the meanwhile much of the commerce and industry will be lost."

This is truly pitiful. That the United States should be so lost to all sense of what is due to business rivals carries a shock to the German notion of propriety which will probably take ultimately the usual form of retaliation. This, of course, we can survive; but it is matter for keenest regret that the subjects of the "war lord" should picture us as sitting in solemn council on the question how most effectively to bankrupt the empire.

Some day, perhaps, light will penetrate the journalistic brain of Berlin, and the discovery will be made that we are attending chiefly to our own affairs in building our tariff law, being impelled thereto by "self-preservation, the first law of nature." Meanwhile, the free trade howlers on this side of the ocean should devote all their alleged intelligence to an endeavor to grasp a self-evident proposition—that what is so prejudicial to German interests in this measure can scarcely be other than favorable to American interests.

The German press, by denouncing the Dingley bill, is inadvertently advancing a strong argument in favor of it.

Pressure of Water at Great Depth.

Attention is called in The Foundry to a crushed mass of castings now lying in a scrap yard at Pittsburg, which demonstrates the tremendous pressure of water at a great depth. It was constructed for a diving bell, designed for use in Lake Michigan, was a cube of about six feet, tapering slightly at both ends, the material being phosphor bronze of five-eighths inch thickness. Each plate was cast with a flange, and the plates were bolted together, the bolts placed as closely together as was consistent with strength, the side plates being further strengthened by ribs an inch thick and two inches wide, the entire structure being strongly braced. The windows, intended for outlooks, were three inches square, fortified with iron bars and set with glass plates an inch thick. The entire weight of the bell was 23,000 pounds. On completion it was sent to Milwaukee and towed out into the lake some twelve miles, where there was over 200 feet of water, and was sent down for a test. On reaching about that depth, strong timbers which had been attached to it came to the surface in a splintered state, and on the bell being hauled up, it was found crushed into a shapeless mass. The inch-thick plate glass bulls eyes were pulverized, and the entire body of the bell forced inward until none of the original outlines remained. On a basis of 200 feet depth, the pressure that crushed this seemingly invulnerable structure was 86.8 pounds per sqaure inch, or 353,834 pounds to each side of six feet square, or 1,361.7 tons total pressure on the cube.

Consistency.

She was just 5 years old, but she was capable of emotions which in their intensity would strain the capacity of much larger breasts than hers.

"I am mad as a bull," she cried. "I am going to grow me some horns and run everybody out of the house."

Her grandmother overheard the remark and called the little one to her side.

"You wouldn't run your grandmother out of the house, would you?" she asked.

"No-no," the tot replied, relenting under the personal appeal. "You could hide."

"Would you run your mamma out?"

"No. She could hide, too."

"Your papa and Aunt Mary and Jack—what about them? persisted the grandmother.

"They could all hide."

But, my dear, what use would your horns be if we could all hide?"

"Oh," she replied with delightful inconsistency, "but I could find you, though."—New York Mail and Express.

THE

Commercial and Farmers Bank,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Commenced Business September 30, 1891

Statement of Condition December 31, 1896.

CAPITAL STOCK,	$100,000.00
SURPLUS FUND,	16,000.00
NET UNDIVIDED PROFITS,	8,708.47
DEPOSITS,	330,033.23

No Interest Paid on Deposits. Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

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S. M. DAVEGA, M. D"

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The Tribune Takes the Full Wire Service of the Southern Associated Press.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1897.

It is all right, Bro. Caldwell, to let the outside fellows edit your paper, but we want to tell you we prefer to read your own productions. There is a whole lot of sense in them, if some of them are nauseatingly Democratic.

The Kinston Free Press acknowledges one redeeming feature in the acts of the General Assembly, viz: The increase of taxes for public schools. The average Democratic newspaper has not been able to see any good at all in the Legislature.

The Legislature of Kentucky must have sunk very low when it is assumed to be necessary to set spies to watch the members to prevent them from taking bribes. This is the very worst case of corruption on record in this country if there is any ground for the suspicion.

What does the Roxboro Courier mean? Its story of the election of officers of the State Department of Agriculture is introduced with the single head-line, "Editor Ramsey Relieved." It cannot be that Mr. Ramsey has been suffering for a $1,500 pull at the public pap.

The Hon. Harry Skinner is coming around right. Not long ago he was somewhat of a Democratic free-trader, but in the House last night he made a protection speech in support of the Dingley bill. We have hopes that he will see the way clear before long to get on the Republican platform with both feet.

Has not the Alliance fulfilled its mission, seeing there is a party advocating its demands almost identically?—Chatham Citizen.

We presume the editor means the Popocratic party, and we believe he is right. The question is, will the whale (Dem.) swallow Jonah, or Jonah (Pop.) swallow the whale.

"He sleeps his last sleep, he has fought his last battle; no sound shall awake him to glory again." This was written, in the first instance, of Napoleon; but it seems to be peculiarly appropriate to Mr. James Corbett at this time. It is to be noted that Mr. Robert Fitzsimmons says that he also has fought his last battle; but he has glory enough for present purposes; likewise sufficient filthy lucre to keep him out of the poor house.

Hello! Has Josephus Daniels and Governor Russell quarrelled? Is Brer Daniels not to have any pie in the scramble at the counter? These are grave questions, and they are suggested by the way the Governor is referred to in yesterday morning's News and Observer. Or did the editor throw out some "gentle" hints in order to call the Governor to time and remind him that he wasn't totin' fair. We shall see what we shall see as things to come develop.

It appears that the Press-Visitor stepped on the toes of the State Board of Agriculture when it said that the salaries of all the officers of the department had been increased. The mistake of the Press-Visitor was in jumping at the conclusion that the salaries had been raised when it was only in the mind of the board to raise them. If our contemporary has succeeded in heading off the contemplated raid on the treasury, it has performed a valuable public service and should have credit for it.

"THE OBNOXIOUS GOVERNOR."

"The Republicans and Populists who voted for Dan Russell are having a 'tired feeling' and wish they had never done it. By his action during the last few months he has won for himself that which he truly deserves, the contempt of the better class of his own party, white and black."—Lexington Dispatch.

Oh, no, Bro. Varner, we, the Republicans, do not experience any enervating, "tired feeling" because we voted for Judge Russell; no, sir'ee; rather the Governor, having showed his hand early after his election—(some people knew something before that event)—forewarned the Republicans of the State what they might expect. We remember combating, while editor of the Western North Carolina Times, the report that Judge Russell as Governor, would ride a high horse and ignore his political friends. We said we believed he would disprove these charges by pursuing a wise, conservative course, and show himself a Republican and solidify the party and yet recognize the just claims of our Populist friends.

That he has disappointed us and tens of thousands of Republicans goes without saying; but there is no "tired feeling," brother; rather an exhilarating feeling—a feeling that spurs men in the right to think and act and do promptly, fearlessly. Governor Russell has made many mistakes already. He has surrounded himself with Democrats, Populists and doubtful Republicans as his advisers, and ignored the advice of the leading men in his party, or rather put it this way: He so conducts himself and takes pains to forestall advice so that he is unapproachable. He is to his party in the State what Cleveland was to leading Democrats of the nation. But Governor Russell cannot do in the State what Cleveland did in the nation—disrupt his party by sloughing off from it and disgusting the rank and file of the party. Oh, no, he may be a big man (he weighs 300 pounds perhaps); he may be like Cleveland, that is, he may wear a 19-inch collar and a number 6 hat, for all we know, but he isn't a big enough man in any way to disrupt the Republican party of North Carolina. That party is stronger and better fortified than it ever was.

The attempt of Governor Russell to make a non-partisan matter a political issue will not embarrass the Republican party. Its leaders, white and black, are in accord, and if Governor Russell thinks he can force these to follow him, he is reckoning without his host, as he is already learning.

Our pious Democratic friends should restrain their exuberant feelings and not count the chickens before they are hatched. We are in possession of the barn yard, and the old chickens are all coming home to roost, and when morning dawns upon another political battle-field such a crowing as there will be has never been heard in the Old North State.

Where Governor Russell will be then, we are unable to foretell.

PLEASED WITH THE TRIBUNE.

It is quite hard to resist the temptation to publish commendatory letters which we receive, but occasionally we throw aside our editorial modesty and indulge ourself.

Chapel Hill, N. C., March 25, 1897.
Editor Raleigh Tribune:

Dear Sir: The Tribune's manly defense of Republican principles and conduct and the up-building of State industries and its unanswerable arguments in behalf of the railroad lease, commends itself to every fair-minded and unselfish disposed citizen of North Carolina. I may add here, I am in no wise connected with the railroad interest involved.

Please let me know whether my subscription was for twelve months. A true and unselfish Republican can't be without The Tribune.

The following letter was marked private, but while we are in the congratulating business we cannot refrain from another letter, but we must, out of courtesy to the writer, drop his name, who, we are glad to say, is one of the leading Republicans of the State and a most worthy citizen:

Greensboro, N. C., March 25, 1897.

Dear Colonel: I must congratulate you on the result of your efforts to produce a paper fully up to date in every particular. "Saul among the Prophets." Easily, it is the handsomest paper, typographically, ever printed in North Carolina. Its air of truth and honesty, bold demeanor, and championship of the best interests of the people will secure for it respect and admiration.

North Carolna has thousands of sincere, thoughtful Republicans who will in time rally around you, and cheerfully support an advocate who seeks the triumph of their principles. The rank and file need you. They have been discouraged almost to absolute indifference by the selfish greed for place of the men they have submitted to as leaders.

You have taken up the banner at a time when the masses of Republicans are utterly demoralized and dispirited. All they need is a rally on principle.

I do hope you will meet with the great success which your splendid effort deserves. Your complete victory will mean the organization of a Republican party in this State which will dominate it in the interest of the people.

FREE RAW MATERIAL RENOUNCED.

The New York Press was the first newspaper, under our observation, that called the attention of the public to the fact that the Dingley tariff bill, now under consideration in the House, was a "Farmer's Protection Bill," rather than protection for manufacturers, though there is reasonable protection to these—enough to protect American laborers and skilled mechanics. Following out the thought, the Press further says:

"For the first time in the history of the tariff controversy in its modern phase in this country, the Democratic party has put out an official document—the report of the minority of the Ways and Means—in which not one word is said for its cardinal Cobdenite doctrine of free raw materials.

"This is 'harmony.' This is the way in which the split noticed last week in the minority of the Ways and Means Committee has been patched over. The compulsorily progressive Democrats, Messrs. Bailey, McLaurin, Swanson and Robertson, favored in committee the protection of the wool, cotton, tobacco and sugar of their respective States of Texas, South Carolina, Virginia and Louisiana. The incurably stationary Democrats, Messrs. Wheeler and McMillin, having the fear of that hobgoblin of small minds, consistency, before their eyes, stuck to the old gospel and voted steadily for the Wilson schedules. The warring factions have compromised on silence. If a special committee of the Presbyterian General Assembly or a consistory of Cardinals of an Ecumenical Council especially appointed to define the church's position on the inerrancy of the Scriptures or the infallibility of the Pope had reported back that the matter was really not worth talking about, the omission could not be more conspicuous in theologic than this omission is in economic controversy.

"It is not, however, as a mere polemic triumph that Protectionists will receive this renunciation of the one doctrine upon which the Democratic party in the Senate and House were agreed upon three brief years ago and which the leading Democrat of that time, Mr. Wilson, restated with emphasis as his party's chief objection to the Dingley bill on the very day that this minority report was issued to the world. When this issue is thus evaded in argument it means that that which has been the Democratic contention in regard to it can no longer be supported with votes. It means that representatives from the great agricultural regions of the South and Southwest can no longer oppose the predominant feature of this Republican tariff, the protection of farm and plantation products, and go home and face their constituents. When they have reached that stage of concession all their thunder against the protection of the manufacturing industry is of the sheet-iron variety. When they assent to the protection of the farm their plea for the exposure of the mill to the foreign competition takes on at once the taint of disloyalty which has damned the economics of Calhoun to all time. It becomes unnatural, un-American and unrepresentative. For the agricultural interest, being of the soil, is distinctly patriotic. It asks no benefits which its fellow interests may not share."

THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH.

Again and again the fallaciousness of popular impressions on matters capable of simple demonstration obtrudes itself on notice. Judging, from numerous references on platforms and in periodicals, says the New York Press, during recent years, one would feel safe in saying that a very large majority believe the negro race to be increasing rapidly in the South. But Mr. Frederick J. Brown, of Baltimore, who has taken the pains to analyze the census returns of 1880 and 1890, finds that the negroes are moving North in large numbers, contrary to the course it used to be thought they would naturally take; for it was argued right after the war that the black race, having originally come from a hot climate, would gradually mass itself in the extreme South on the Gulf of Mexico and that one State, or perhaps two, might have to be surrendered by the whites to complete negro management.

During the decade under study the very opposite has occurred. The gain of the white population in the extreme South has been 30 per cent., against 18 per cent. for the other race. Tennessee and North Carolina show a less white gain—only 19 per cent. Yet the negro gain is only a third of that; and in the border States, while the whites have increased a trifle more than in the States just cited, the colored increase falls to the astonishingly low mark of 3 per cent.

When, with these figures, Mr. Brown collates the negro increase in Northern States—namely, 20 per cent.—the absurdity of the slogan sounded by the Sun five years ago to help elect that incubus of incompetency, Grover Cleveland, becomes ludicrously apparent. "No force bill!" No negro domination!" thundered, day after day, the spokesman of Democracy, and all the time and for years previous the negroes were flocking into Northern cities, recreant to the material sun of the Southland, and attracted, peradventure, by the nobler intellectual rays emanating from the two-cent luminary of New York and the suburban universe.

AN ASTRONOMER'S IDEA.

In an article in the Montreal Herald by Prof. Wilfred Marson, astronomer, the following passage occurs. It is beautifully expressive of a faith more rational than that to which many hold: "Astronomy is the science of life and death, of worlds and souls. Nothing is so beneficent as death understood; the history of the planet's progress shows that death has been at every single step, the condition of growth and of advancing life. The lower types of organic life must die and disintegrate before we can have the higher stages. Thus all along, it is life, larger life, grander life, born out of decay and death. Do we not also see how, instead of being a terror and a calamity, it is really the last, highest, best, sweetest crowning gift of God? There is only a separation and that for a little while. When the world learns how to obey the natural laws of this human life, and knows the fact of continued existence, death will then be recognized as a benignant spirit, the messenger of the Excellent Creative Power, a friend, not feared, but welcomed, as opening to us the golden gate of life of greatness and splendor. We humble travelers from the celestial worlds to the lands of heaven, look at death as the finest, greatest and noblest kind of birth from the most wise, most just and most loving Eternal Ordainer—and we shall all, when we know how to detach ourselves from certain ways of looking at death, from certain selfish views, be able to see the divineness of it. Birth and life, work and enjoyment, death and resurrection—such is the imminent law in the terrestrial life, as well as in the universal and eternal creation; for inferior lives and superior existence form a single unity. Death comes and touches us, and then we realize that we are citizens of heaven."

IT'S TOO MUCH LIKE STEALING.

As one of The Tribune emissaries was meandering about yesterday, catching the news on the fly, he suddenly ran upon Editor Ramsey in close conversation with a friend, and the breeze being favorable, the conversation was wafted into the wide-open ears of the emissary, and this is what Editor Ramsey said: "I do not believe I can accept the position of Secretary of the Board of Agriculture which the Governor has tendered me; it seems to me too much like stealing,"—the salary is $1,500 a year.

Now, our brother should not be so conscientious. What has come over the spirit of his cherished dream to eat pie at the counter along with other Populists and small-sized Republicans? Is he—like Falstaff—ashamed of his company?

We hope he will accept the little delicious plum pie, for it will not interfere with his editorial duties, for a man like Mr. Ramsey who can spin abusive editorial against Republicans by the yard on short notice, with ease and dispatch, would not be called upon to neglect his editorial duty. It is true he will have to learn a new lesson, but he can do that. He has genius and versatility and to spare. It will be no great effort to "flop" from abuse to mild-manner praise, for he will necessarily be called upon to support the Governor, for $1,500 salary is the price paid, and the editorials must be tinctured with Republicanism, or Mr. Ramsey will complete the Governor's journey from Republicanism to Populism. Which it will be, time will develop.

Between the Governor's two Democratic advisers and Editor Ramsey, we don't know where in thunder the Governor is going to land.

THAT 50-CENT OFFER IS OFF.

The following letter will explain itself, and while our friend has yielded the point, yet his "caustic" reply shows he is only half converted, but we forgive him. Of course, he can't get along without The Tribune— Gold-Democrat, or Free Trade Republican, Popocrat or what not. It doesn't matter what, or what he says. He is a jolly fellow, and knows beans when the bag is open:

Henderson, N. C., March 25, 1897.

Editor Tribune: The humor of your editorial in yesterday's paper on my "Fifty-ceno Offer," is so bright and presages so much more of the same sort, that I will renew my subscription without insisting upon my terms, either that you "let up on the Governor or change your position on the lease." But it is a little tiresome to me to have to pay for and read even the headings of your leaders on the lease. How would it do for you to print an extra edition for your anti-lease subscribers without your pro-lease rubbish, but with all your newsy and literary service? It might not pay, but 'twould make a better paper. I'm a little hard to suit in my newspaper service, being what you might call a gold-standard Democrat or a free-trade Republican. I voted for Bryan out of respect to the views of my friends, considering him and free silver a lesser evil than McKinley and a protective tariff. I am sure The Tribune is a Republican paper, and I want it, because I like to hear both sides, and because (except its pro-lease features) it is newsy and well edited. But it occurs to me that the editor (to whom the letter quoted above suggests a bribe, and the quotation from the immortal bard, that "Every man has his price") has the question of bribes and of advocating views for pay too prominent in his mind. T. T. HICKS.

Our friend takes "the high-price man" too seriously. Sarcasm has its legitimate place in literature.

DEFENDING THE FEDERAL COURTS.

The Chatham Citizen, defending the honesty of the Federal Courts, reminds the people of North Carolina that these courts stood like a bulwark against what Democrats (the kind of men who are now howling "thief") demonstrated rascally proceedings in other days.

"If," says the Citizen, "the people should lose confidence in the integrity and honesty of their judges, anarchy and mob rule may be expected. Therefore, it is to be regretted that a persistent attempt is being made by some persons and papers to destroy the respect and confidence of the people in and for some of our most eminent judges And it is especially to be regretted that so persistent an attempt is being made to excite the prejudices and passions of our people against the Federal Judiciary, which, when the Southern people were in such dire distress, was their only bulwark against the diabolical legislation of a vindictive Congress. Yes, it was the Supreme Court of the United States that stood as a shield to the oppressed people of the South during the dark days of Reconstruction, and it was a Federal Judge (Brooks) who forced a North Carolina Governor (Holden) to release John Kerr and other victims of Kirk's tyrrany. The people of North Carolina have not forgotten, and should not forget, that the Federal Judiciary has protected them when all other human help had failed them!"

Sudden Death of a Ball-Player.

Petersburg, Va., March 25.—William H. Quarles, of this city, the widely-known base-ball pitcher, died very suddenly this afternoon. He had a surgical operation performed on him yesterday at the Home for the Sick, and death followed as stated. The deceased had recently had places offered him by several clubs, and at the time of his death he had these offers under consideration.

EXHUMED FROM THE "RASCALS' AND SCOUNDRELS'" GALLERY.

The following is a letter published April 2, 1892, in the Outlook, a colored paper published in this city at that time. We reproduce it to show what strange bed fellows some kinds of politics make. Jim Young then was a rascal, a scoundrel. But the Governor has apparently changed his mind, for certainly if he entertained the same opinion now he did then, he would not have appointed a "rascal, a scoundrel" as chief inspector of fertilizers—certainly not, but it is well to keep tab as we are passing:

READ THE FOLLOWING LETTER WRITTEN BY D. L. RUSSELL, JIM YOUNG'S CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

See what Russell says about Young.

LAW OFFICE
OF
D. L. RUSSELL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
April 8th, 1892.

Mr. A. Brady, Charlotte, N. C.

DEAR SIR: I hear that you and Col. Myers were named by the Jim Young-Locky gang at Rockingham. The decent Republicans at this end request that men of character like yourself and Col. Myers should be yoked with a gang of scoundrels, with whom not one single respectable man in this region will affiliate, of course you may answer that they are just as good as such scamps as Gordan and Company. It seems that the rascals are on top at both ends. We have made up our minds not to be bound by hoodlums and thieves. I hope Col Myers will not permit himself to be humiliated and degraded by running on the same ticket with Lockey. Of course we would like to support him for anything he wants, but we can't stand the combination. We think the thing to do is to put decency in charge or break up the concern. I had supposed that Col. Myers would be opposed to running any State ticket or any county ticket in the negro counties except where respectable white men were in control.

Yours truly,
D. L. RUSSELL.

The above was type-written except the signature of Russell. Now comes a postscript written afterwards.

"Please show this to Col. Myers. I should say that all the presumptions of title are in favor of Gordon. The Negroes generally go with the rascals. It will take strong evidence to prove that Mecklenburg is an exception to the rule."

This is a true copy of Russell's letter. Here is a certificate to this effect appended to the copy we have in our office:

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a letter handed me in Raleigh, N C, by A. Brady, on the 13th day of April, 1892, which said letter is now in possession.

JAMES H. YOUNG.

April 21, 1892.

FROM A MORAL STANDPOINT.

The Greensboro Christian Advocate, the organ of the Methodist church in North Carolina, and one of the leading religious papers in the South, expresses its views of the lease question as follows:

The Advocate looks at all questions from a moral standpoint. It asks the question, is the thing right? If it is not right we must oppose it. If it is we must defend it. In business transactions we do not see any difference between an individual and a State. If any individual owns a piece of property and sells or leases it to another man, has he the right afterwards to say he made a bad bargain, and hence annul his agreement? No one will say he has a moral or legal right for so doing. As we see it, so stands the North Carolina Railroad lease. The State and individual stockholders own this property. They voluntarily and legally, so far as is shown, leased it for ninety-nine years to the Southern Railway Company. It may have been a mistake, but that does not destroy the binding nature of the agreement. The constituted authorities of the State, with the advice of the Governor, and consent of the Attorney-General, made the transfer, and we fail to see how the lease can be annulled without acting in bad faith to the lessees and compromising the honor of our Commonwealth.

Compliment To Judge Adams.

Smithfield Herald (Dem.)

Some important cases were tried at the term of the court which has just ended. The court was presided over by Judge Spencer B. Adams, of Caswell county. It is with pleasure that we record the fact that while here Judge Adams made a most favorable impression. He is a man of ability; he presides with dignity; he is courteous on the bench, and his first object seems to be to decide in accordance with what he believes to be right. He is a man of heart. Several times during the Keen trial, the close observer could discern an effort on the part of the Judge to suppress his emotions.

We do not believe in bestowing fulsome praise upon any man. Experience will make a better judge of Judge Adams; but the impression he leaves behind here is most pleasant.

Believing the bench should be lifted far above the noxious air of politics and believing Judge Adams is thoroughly in accord with this idea, it is with pleasure that we record the impression made by this gentleman of opposing political faith.

Those who were too good or too poor to see the Carson mill, but who were indulging the sneaking hope of seeing a counterfeit presentment of it in the kinetoscope when that wonder should be ready for the road will be disappointed in their anticipations if Miss Willard has her way. She and her W. C. T. U. are appealing to the law makers to prevent the exhibition and their petition ought to be granted. If the fight witnessed by only 3,000 or 4,000 toughs was demoralizing to the country, how much worse will it be when exhibited to millions of people who are now tolerably respectable?—Chattanooga (Tenn.) News.

THE BALTIMORE CONFERENCE

METHODIST PREACHERS RELATE THE EXPERIENCE OF THE YEAR.

Dr. Bigham Charges the Church With Indifference Toward the Education of the Colored Race.

Richmond, Va., March 25.—The second day of the 113th annual session of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, at Staunton, was opened with prayer from the Rev. W. G. Hammond, of Christiansburg, who read the 12th chapter of Romans as the scriptural selection. Hymn No. 485, "Ye Saints of the Lord" was sung.

The Rev. I. W. Canter, of Washington, represented a congregation of 900, adding that his church was on "The Avenue that the world passes," and that the congregation was continually changing, but now numbered the same as when he had first taken charge of it. Dr. Canter is one of the leading men in the conference, and there are others, who believe that he will be made pastor of the Staunton church.

Rev. S. G. Ferguson, of Fredericksburg, a gallant Confederate veteran, in Mosby's command, for four years, feelingly spoke of his administration in the historic old city. He referred to the great kindness he had received from the citizens there, and touchingly told of their sympathy with him in the great sorrow of his life.

The Rev. George T. Tyler, of Upperville, represented a decrease of forty-five members in his congregation, adding: "A few went home, to Heaven, some others went—I know not where."

The statement of Rev. John R. Andrew, of Middletown, Va., was to the effect that he had succeeded in getting a clear title to his church property, and that with tears in his eyes, he had gotten Messrs. Boyd and Barton, of Winchester, to insert in the deed the clause: "Against any body, whomsoever, forever."

This report brought up the subject of titles to church property, which was discussed by several members of the conference.

The Rev. R. J. Bigham, Secretary of the Board of Education, addressed the conference on the subject of educational work, urging the generosity of sending children to the church schools rather than the State schools, saying that in the latter there was a tendency to alienate the young from the church of God. Dr. Bigham, further pressing his subject, talked of the education of the colored people, and said that Payne Institute, in Augusta, Ga., "stands for what we propose for the education of the colored people." "If," he added, "we had promised to take care of anything—dogs or donkeys—as we have promised to take care of the colored people, we should keep our promises. There is going to be a negro question in this country in the next twenty-five years. We can then look back and see that touching this time we had had no question at all.

"Payne Institute is in a stable, cleaned out, and whitewashed, it's true, but you can see the signs of the bin stalls and feed-boxes.

"Our church has that college to-day. We ought to go into that business or out of that business. I believe that the trouble is, we simply don't know about the institute. I tried to raise enough to build a $5,000 house; did the best I could, and haven't got $100."

The Rev. John T. Wightman, of Lexington, seconded the speech of Mr. Bigham, and made a forceful address. He said that we should send colored preachers to Africa; that race antipathy tends to prevent white people from evangelizing the African people. He made a strong point, speaking as a true southerner, and emphasizing the conservatism and loyalty of the colored people during the war. The Rev. J. W. Wolling, missionary to Brazil; the Rev. Dr. A. M. Frazier and Rev. J. M. Wells, pastors, respectively, of the first and second Presbyterian churches of this city, were officially introduced by Bishop Galloway to the conference.

The co-operate Board of Finance, at its meeting in the afternoon, reported the sum of $1,391.87 as the proceeds of the investment of about $25,000 cared for by them. This is added to the collections for the superannuated fund, and is largely the product of a generous donation by Mr. Charles R. Hipley, of $20,000 made for this purpose, at the session of the conference held in Washington two years ago.

The joint Board of Finance will pay in full the allowances to the claimants. The conference takes exceptionally good care of its superannuated preachers, and the widows and orphans of deceased preachers.

When the question of passing Mr. Wines to deacons, orders came up: it was charged that he believed in the faith cure, and he was not passed.

Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury.

Washington, March 25.—There is no likelihood that any change in the position of Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury will be made before April 1, and probably not until later in that month. All of the Assistant Secretaries—Wike, Curtis and Hamlin—promptly handed in their resignations after March 4, but Secretary Gage has requested them to remain until he can look over the ground thoroughly. Mr. Hamlin has informed Secretary Gage that he is anxious to return to Boston and resume his practice by April 1, and in no event can he remain here longer than April 15.

Engine Ran Away.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 25.—The engine in mill No. 2, of the Edgar Thompson Steel Works, ran away about midnight, resulting in the bursting of the immense fly-wheel. David Hugo, engineer, had both legs crushed, and died this morning.

George B. McClellan Snyder was fatally injured.

The fly-wheel was twenty-four feet in diameter. The force of the explosion badly wrecked the mill, and caused thousands of dollars worth of damage. Portions of the wheel were thrown almost incredible distances.

Legislature Under Espionage.

Louisville, Ky., March 25.—The Senatorial fight at Frankfort has reached such an acute stage that this morning detectives are watching members of the Legislature, in order to frustrate at once any attempts at bribery.

Anti-Trust Bills Passed.

Albany, N. Y., March 25.—Both anti-trust bills introduced by the Lexow Trust Investigating Committee have passed the Assembly without amendment. They now go to the Senate for action.

CLOSE OF A FILIBUSTER TRIAL

CASE OF DR. JOSEPH LUIS GIVEN TO THE JURY.

No Testimony for the Defense—Prayers for Instruction Granted—No Verdict Last Night.

Baltimore, Md., March 25.—The trial of Dr. Joseph J. Luis, the alleged Cuban filibuster, was concluded today in the United States District Court. The defence, believing that the prosecution had not made out a case, placed no witnesses on the stand. Two hours were allowed the counsel for each side in which to argue the case, after which Judge Morris instructed the jury.

The jury retired at half-past three and had not reached a verdict at a late hour tonight. Should a decision be arrived at tonight it will be sealed and presented to the court in the morning.

When counsel for the defence stated that they would present no witness, a long typewritten statement of the law on the subject of filibustering was offered, with the request that it be submitted to the jury. District Attorney Marbury opposed the request, but the paper was admitted by the judge. He said that the statements of law were correct in the abstract, and that he should trust to the understanding of the jury and grant the prayers, as they stood in connection with instructions, which he should give in the case.

The prayers of the counsel for the defence showed that it would not attempt to deny that Dr. Luis had been instrumental in furnishing money for the fitting out of the Woodall, nor indeed that he intended that it should carry arms to Cuba, and men who intended to enlist in the Cuban army. But in doing all this he was not violating the law. It was permissible for a vessel to carry arms and merchandise for the purpose of supplying insurgents in a country with which the United States is at peace, it was argued, and it is also permissible to carry men who intend to enlist in the insurgent army, either individually as passengers or in a body, providing they have not been organized in the United States as a military expedition.

It was maintained that the evidence did not show that Dr. Luis agreed to have the Woodall carry an organized military expedition, although he might have agreed to have the Woodall used to carry men and arms for Cuba.

Judge Morris, in his instructions, said that the crime of conspiracy had been charged. It was not necessary that all of the parties charged were proved to be in the conspiracy. He said the proof that Dr. Luis and any of the others conspired together would be sufficient to convict Dr. Luis.

"As to the fact of an agreement between Luis and Roloff for some secret purpose," continued the Judge, "you have very direct evidence, if you are to believe Captain Hudson. Captain Hudson was a co-conspirator, and his evidence should be carefully scrutinized. It should not be conclusive unless corroborated by other evidence or other circumstances which give it the appearance of truth.

"If satisfied that Luis and Roloff agreed to carry a body of men from the United States to Cuba, then you must inquire whether it was a military expedition. To make a military expedition it is not necessary that the men be uniformed or that they have a military organization, such as observed in a regular army. If they are subject to officers, are armed and have sufficient organization to embark and land as a body for military purposes, it is sufficient. It is not necessary either that they maintain a separate organization after landing. They may join other forces.

"It is no crime to transport as individuals men who intend to enlist in the insurgent army, nor is it wrong to transport arms as merchandise. The United States insists upon the neutrality of other powers as between the government and insurgents, and it is a point of national honor that they should maintain such neutrality. The only evidence to directly connect Dr. Luis with a military expedition seems to be letters, and these are really not inconsistent with the position of the defence in the case."

Sun Cotton Report.

New York, March 25.—Spot cotton here was unchanged, with sales of 4,689 bales for spinning. Middling uplands, 7 5-16 against 7 13-16 last year; New Orleans and Gulf, 7 9-16 against 8 1-16 last year.

The speculation in cotton today was broader and more active than for some time past. Early in the day prices declined slightly. Liverpool was lower, both for futures and spots, and one house here sold freely. The pressure to sell soon abated, however, and on buying for Liverpool, New Orleans and local account, prices rallied and advanced, the market closing firm at about the highest figures of the day.

Some outside buying orders were attracted by the cheapness of prices and the light receipts. The unfavorable advices from the South regarding the condition of the rivers and the activity of the spot market here all combined to produce a rally.

Liverpool bought the new crop deliveries. Tomorrow will be notice day, and this fact induced some liquidation early in the session.

A. & M. College Trustees Meet.

The trustees of the North Carolina College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts met at the college yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The following trustees were present: J. C. L. Harris of Wake, L. C. Edwards of Granville, D. G. Butler of Vance, W. G. Pool of Pasquotank, J. W. Harden, Jr., of Wake, E. V. Cox of Pitt, H. G. Connor of Wilson, Dr. Matt Moore of Duplin, B. R. Lacy of Wake, J. Z. Waller of Alamance, H. E. Bonitz of New Hanover, Dr. B. F. Dixon of Cleveland and J. J. Britt of Mitchell.

Dr. M. D. Kimbrough, of Davie, was the only member of the Board absent. The trustees only held a short meeting, and no business was transacted except to go over the college and examine the several departments in order to get an intelligent knowledge of the institution and its work. They will meet again today at 12 o'clock.

Mr. White Much Improved.

Mr. L. N. White, a prominent and popular Republican, returned to the city yesterday from Baltimore where he has been under surgical treatment, and we are glad to note that he was very much benefitted. He was accompanied by Mrs. White who has been with him for several days.

SEVERE FIGHTING AT MALAXA

GUNS OF TURKISH SHIPS INEFFECTUAL AGAINST INSURGENTS.

Part of the Town Blown up and the Rest on Fire—The British Troops Landed at Candia.

Canea, March 25.—The fighting in the vicinity of Malaxa continued throughout the day. It was especially desperate at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the village of Tsicalaria, where the insurgents set fire to a number of Turkish houses.

The insurgents are now occupying Malaxa. The European war-ships shelled them this afternoon, the firing lasting ten minutes. The insurgents, however, held their ground close to the ruins of the block-house, from which they drove the Turkish garrison last night, and did not seem to greatly mind the bombardment.

When the Turkish troops evacuated the block-house they set fire to it in order that it might not furnish a shelter to the enemies. It was, however, badly wrecked by the fire of the rebels.

A body of insurgents made an attack upon the Turkish cordon at Halepa. The Turks had a number of mountain guns, and the fire from them prevented the insurgents from coming to close quarters. It was this alone which saved the Moslems from defeat.

Montevardia and Helepia are both within range of the guns of the insurgents, who continue to shell both places.

This evening part of Malaxa was blown up with dynamite, and the rest of the town is burning. The Turkish war-ships in Suda Bay are bombarding the insurgents, but their fire appears to be wholly ineffective.

Malaxa is one of the towns mentioned by the foreign admirals in their proclamation, issued on Tuesday, that must not be attacked by Greek troops or insurgents. The Admirals declared that the fortifications, which were needed to "maintain security and quiet" must not be fired upon; otherwise they would use force against the attackers. It was the disobedience of the insurgents to this proclamation that led the foreign war-ships to bombard them. These vessels fired ninety shells, three of which fell within the forts.

After the place had been evacuated by its Turkish garrison, which numbered sixty-four men, the troops scattered in every direction that led to the coast in order to escape. One of them reached Nerok-Ouru and eighteen managed to make their way to Suda. The others have not been heard from, and it is supposed that they were killed.

The Mussulmans here, and they comprise almost the entire population, are in a state of great excitement. They fear that the insurgents, elated by their capture of Malaxa, will attack Keratidi.

A force of five hundred Highlanders were landed at Candia to-day, and their appearance in the city caused the most intense excitement. The populace were evidently ignorant of their coming until they were in the town. The Turkish troops were also at a loss to account for their presence, and apparently thought that they were about to be attacked. The Turkish officers had much difficulty in preventing their men from firing on the British troops. The garrison troops rushed to the shore from all directions, loading their rifles as they ran, and uttering threats against the British. The latter remained perfectly cool, and eventually the irritation was calmed. All danger however, is not over. The Turkish troops do not appear to grasp the fact that the presence of the foreigners is practically the only thing that saves them from annihilation.

Swarms of Turkish soldiery, armed to the teeth, are parading about the streets, giving voice to their fierce hatred of all infidels. The slightest spark may at any moment produce a fatal outbreak. It would be a queer commentary on the Turkish gratitude to find the Moslems and their Christian allies engaged in a bloody religious feud, and it would further complicate the situation.

A number of Italian troops have also arrived at Candia.

German Troops for Africa.

London, March 25.—The Post publishes a dispatch from Berlin, which says that Germany is making preparations to send 3,000 troops to Southwest Africa in April.

Numerous Local News of Interest.

Salisbury, N. C., March 25.

Dr. M. D. Kimbrough of Mocksville, N. C., is being mentioned as a suitable party for the superintendency of the Morganton Asylum. Dr. Kimbrough is one of the most eminent doctors in Western North Carolina. He is the Chairman of the Executive Committee for this congressional district, and has done valiant work for his party.

Mr. Edwin Shaves will soon erect another elegant store room. It will be occupied by Mr. W. Crutchdeal, who will conduct a hardware establishment.

A running team has been organized by our young men, who will enter the races at Charlotte on the 20th.

Nine of the applicants from his county who stood the civil service examination at Statesville on last Saturday were successful.

It seems that the escaped convicts from Mecklenburg county have a preference for this locality. Several have been lately run in and taken back to Charlotte.

Mrs. Thos. J. McKenzie died yesterday morning of pneumonia. She was a sister of Capt. Coble, of the Southern. She leaves a husband and three small children. The funeral exercises will take place this morning at St. Mary's Chapel.

Mrs. John W. Kerr has gone to Baltimore for medical treatment. She was accompanied by her physician, Dr. J. B. Council.

Mr. Louis Caullo, who carries the mail between Mocksville and this place, had a narrow escape from drowning on Tuesday. He was carried down the Yadkin River about two hundred yards and it was with difficulty that he was saved from a watery grave.

Dr. W. L. Crump, of South River has decided to locate here. He will return from a course of lectures soon and will open offices with Dr. R. L. Ramsay in the Shaves building.

Salisbury has a minstrel club. They have been practicing for some time and will soon be ready for the boards.

Chalmers Mingis, whose mother died on Monday, was internally injured yesterday evening by falling some distance from a loft. J. L. R.

New Shoe Store!

. . OPENING OF . .

NEW SPRING SHOES.

Oxford Ties and Slippers. New styles, new lasts, new shapes, in Calf, Russia Calf, Titan Calf, Cordovan, Kangaroo, Colt Skin, Vici Kid, Patent Tan, Krome Kid, Etc., in blacks, chocolates, ox blood, brown, etc.

Come and see the new styles.

S. C. POOL,

SAM. B. NORRIS, Manager. 130 Fayettville Street.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

OF CANADA.

Incorporated 1865.

Assets Dec. 31, 1896, $6,388,144.66.

United States Business Covered by Deposit in U. S. Bonds.

Before taking insurance do not fail to see our NEW POLICY. The Cash Surrender, Loan and Extended Insurance values are all recorded on Policy.

The Entire Reserve, which is also recorded on policy, is pledged to the policy-holder to enable him to keep his insurance in force, should he be unable to pay his premium after the policy has been in force two years. Agents wanted in every part of the State. Apply to

J. R. JOHNSTON, State Manager,
Raleigh, N. C.

$35 Will buy the Cheapest and best . . . .

TALKING MACHINE ON EARTH!

For sale by

JOHN N. HARRELL, State Agent,
129 Fayetteville Street.

☞Call and see it.

Wilmington's Local News.

Wilmington, March 25.—At 8 o'clock yesterday morning an average temperature of 65 degrees prevailed. Two hours later a cool west-north-west wind blew a stiff gale, continuing far into the night. This morning the thermometer registers 43 degrees—a departing touch of winter.

Mr. P. C. Ennis, of Raleigh, fertilizer inspector, arrived in the city last night.

The Wilmington Gas Light Company has just finished making extensive improvements to its plant. A large new dynamo and a Ball engine are among the additions to its machinery. The cost of these improvements foot up to nearly $12,000. The service given by the company to the city is now much superior than formerly.

Another attempt at arson has been discovered. Monday night some miscreant tried, but without success, to burn an unoccupied frame building, owned by D. P. Bland, on Eighth, between Dock and Orange streets. Two oil lamps and some charred paper were found under the floor of the house. The floor had been soaked with oil. The building was partially burned about six weeks ago by an incendiary.

The local Christian Endeavor societies sent delegates today to the East Carolina Christian Endeavor Convention which meets in Faison tomorrow.

Work, it is said, will soon commence on the new hotel at Ocean View Beach. It will be named the Atlantic Beach Hotel; will be two stories high; contain sixty-five rooms; will be 316 feet long and 72 feet wide, and will have a veranda all around 15 feet in width. It is to be fitted up with all modern conveniences and will be ready for guests early in July.

Barlow Bros'. Minstrels show here tonight.

Mr. John A. Thees died at his home here, corner Second and Dock streets, at 3 o'clock last night. He was nearly 40 years of age, and is survived by a wife and three children. He will buried tomorrow.

Five Baptist conventions meet here from May 5th to 14th. This means that about 5,000 strangers will be in our city between those dates.

The New Hanover county jail is being fitted up, and by the time the next criminal court is held here, the chances are there will be a "full house." Court is scheduled to be held in this city on the fourth Monday of April, but it is rather doubtful if it will be so held. Judge Sutton is reported very ill at his home in Cumberland county, and other courts in this circuit will demand his attention before this one when he recovers his health. A well-informed gentleman tells me it is possible no criminal court will be held here before July unless measures are taken to obviate such a calamity. No court here for six months would indeed be a calamity.

At present the population of the jail consists of forty-one prisoners, seven of whom are women. All but six of the prisoners are colored. Out of these, 34 cases are for the criminal court. The larger part of the criminals incarcerated are those on charges of larceny. Two colored men are charged with murder, and one white man (Howland) is in jail on a charge of arson. Fresh recruits are coming in daily, and were we to have no criminal court here before July, an annex would have to be built to the jail and the poor house would be full of taxpayers who had gone "broke" through paying the bills of the Hotel Hewlett.

To-day is election day, and the glad, low cry of the candidate fills the air. A heavy vote will not be polled, owing to the light registration. The Democrats will carry their usual wards—Second, Third and Fourth—and the Republicans will do the same for the First and Fifth.

The Governor has decided upon five men for Aldermen, and one of them is Dr. S. P. Wright.

The Democrats have decided to run their two candidates in each ward, but in order to make the election a legal one they will vote for but one at a time—in other words, there will be three candidates in each ward, one Republican and two Democrats. The three wards which are Democratic are so much so that there is no fear of a Republican victory in those wards. When the election is over the one getting the most votes will, of course, be elected. When the five appointed aldermen take their seats the constitutionality of the charter amendment will be made an issue. If the courts sustain it there will be three Democrats and seven Republican aldermen. If the court decides against it the second Democratic candidate in three wards will be declared elected, making the Board six Democrats and four Republicans. It may be possible in the event of the court deciding against the amendment that the Board would be even more Democratic.

At best the situation is completely muddled, and a Solomon could not predict the exact result.

David B. Sutton, yesterday, magnanimously "withdrew" from the race for mayor. In doing so he said he acted for the best interests of his party which he loved better than himself. The truth of his first assertion is self evident; his second is evidence that he loved his party to an ex raordinary degree. Several are of the opinion that the letter Sutton received Tuesday had something to do with his "withdrawal."

Ex-mayor Fishblate, it is said, is running as an independent (Dem.) candidate in the third ward.

Mr S. L. Smith has withdrawn from the contest in the first ward in favor of his colleague on the Democratic ticket—Mr. C. E. Spencer.

Prof. Washington Catlett was nominated by the executive committee to succeed Mr. J. T. Post, Jr., on the Democratic ticket in the third ward.

The Czar (Russell) himself is expected here to night. H. W. P.

A disastrous fire occurred at Monroe yesterday. The reports about it were very meague, but it is understood that the fire started about 11 o'clock. The cotton platform was burned and 175 bales of cotton consumed in the fire. Several cars were also burned, and a Pullman car narrowly escaped being damaged. The origin of the fire could not be learned.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.

GREEN FRONT

SALOON,

J. E. Hamlin & Co., Proprietors.

WHISKEY, WINES,

Beer, Cigars, Tobacco.

LUNCH ROOM. PRIVATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE PARTIES.

NORTH CAROLINA CORN WHISKEY

A SPECIALTY.

Harry Bassett Rye Whiskey

OUR LEADER.

205 South Wilmington Street

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

. . OUR NEW . .

SUMMER DRESS GOODS!

NOVELTY, VARIETY, VALUES!

This spring we were prompted to lay in a stock of Summer Dress Goods, surpassing in magnitude, beauty and value any we ever bought before. Our foresight in buying while materials were low in price, and while manufacturing was dull, gave us the goods at prices much less than value. We are thereby able to offer new, stylish, desirable goods at prices not to be equaled again. We have provided such materials that may be worn with comfort, not only in the spring, but throughout the entire summer, and the styles and general character of these materials excel anything heretofore displayed, and the prices are exceedingly low.

All this week special displays will be made, each day surpassing the other, and we anticipate great selling. Come and see them.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

Coal —AND— Wood

B. W. BAKER

Wholesale and Retail Dealer.

Best Wood and Coal in the Market.

Lowest prices.

Prompt delivery.

Telephone 140.

I sell the finest Oysters sold in the city at 35 cents per quart. Receive them Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Try them.

Have received some new Bermuda Irish Potatoes, also a lot of those famous Virginia Hams.

Next week I will have plenty of New Tomatoes.

If you want anything at all your grocer fails to supply you with, come to see me. I can and will get it for you.

M. ROSENTHAL,

GROCER,

136 Favetteville Street.

Wines and Liquors for family use. None drank on premises.

A LONG STRIDE AHEAD.

LEADERS NEVER LAG!

Restless ambition keeps us striving to better conditions and improve facilities. Nothing that will make this a better store is too much trouble or too great an expense. We've pushed ahead to win new praises. Yesterday is gone. Our thoughts and our energies are of today and tomorrow.

We've turned things around—better locating the separate pants department, doing everything to make the shopper's path here smoother and satisfaction greater. Perfect perfection.

We are busy placing the new Spring and Summer stock. In a few more days everything will be in, and in apple-pie order. The light Overcoats, Suits, medium-weight Underwear, Hats, Neckwear, and a good portion of the Boys Suits are here and in order.

FROM WINTER STOCK.

$12.50 and $10 Mackintoshes for $7.50. Ain't this a tempting offer this long rainy spell! All the separate Trousers are reduced 'till they are in their new quarters by the end of this week. Your best chance. Come any time for a look at the new styles. You are welcome. No trouble to show goods.

S. & D. BERWANGER,

One-Price Clothiers.

THE NEW TARIFF MEASURE.

Heartily Endorsed by Conservative Financial Interests.

From the Financier.

The tariff measure introduced last week in the House of Representatives is a fair, impartial and common-sense revenue bill. The members of the ways and means committee appear to have given every interest involved careful consideration, and while there may be weak spots here and there, the bill as a whole might be enacted almost without debate. The progress of the measure will be closely watched. After a three-years experience with a law which represented some of the worst bungling ever witnessed in American tariff legislation, it is not likely that the people will countenance any of the filibustering methods in the Senate which are already threatened.

Chairman Dingley of the ways and means committee estimates that on the basis of the importations of the last fiscal year the bill would increase revenue about $112,000,000. Roughly divided among the schedules, this increase would be represented by $21,750,000 on sugar duties, $17,500,000 on wool, $27,000,000 on woolen manufactures; the remainder, $45,500,000 being scattered in smaller amounts throughout the list.

This increase, however, is merely theoretical. * * * Chairman Dingley very conservatively places the total increase for the first year at $80,000,000. It will be observed that even this permits a larger discount and still provides an ample revenue for the needs of the treasury. As that is the main purpose of the bill, any delay in its enactment will result in large losses without gain to the country at large, since any saving through anticipation of heavier revenue would accrue to the importer, and not to the consumer. A pleasing feature of the bill is the honest effort which has been made to encourage home production. Competition can always be depended on to regulate prices, with a fixed home market. It should not be forgotten in this connection that steel rails, once imported at a cost of over $100 a ton, are now after years of protection being sold in Europe at something like one-fifth the price. American inventive genius, encouraged by keen home competition, brought about this possibility.

The removal of the wool from the free list will do much to restore an important industry, now almost wholly destroyed. The stories of added cost of clothing, owing to higher duties on wool, are for the most part exagerations. It was a noticeable fact that under the free wool schedules of the former tariff bill the larger importations were in the line of shoddy cloths. The cause of this unexpected result is not difficult of explanation. Consumers, represented by people thrown out of work or working at reduced wages, simply had no money to buy better cloth, and had to be content with worthless stuff at lower prices.

MARRIAGE FOR MONEY.

Dr. Parkhurst on the Tendency to Degrade Marriage to the Level of Commerce.

"I cannot dismiss this matter without deprecating the tendency so conspicuously operative among us to degrade marriage to the level of commerce," writes the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D., in the Ladies' Home Journal in a paper on the "The Young Man and Marriage." "This is not denying that there are material considerations that in this matter, as in all others, require to be respected. A poor young man marrying a poor young girl, with only the prospect that their life will become more and more complicated as time goes on, is a fool. I have had affectionate couples wait upon me to be married and then ask me to trust them for the wedding fee. I think that we who are clergymen ought to refuse to marry applicants who cannot show to our satisfaction that there is no likelihood that either they or their possible offspring will ever come upon the town.

Nor, on the other hand, does my objection lie against any amount of contingent assets with which either or both of the contracting parties may chance to be endowed. My only contention is that in every marriage not essenaitlly unholy the basal element is love, and that marriages which are 'arranged,' marriages which mean, first of all, an affair of perquisites or a barter in commodities, are a distinct infraction upon the spirit of the seventh commandment. The voluminous displays with which we know such unions to be sometimes celebrated only aggravate the mischief and operate to teach our young people in all conditions of life that marriage may be reduced to a species of traffic, differing from the dealings on the stock or produce exchanges only in some details with which the bargain is consummated. Such examples are distinctly alien to the entire genius of the institution of marriage."

Transforming the Treaty.

With the changes made by the Senate in the arbitration treaty on Monday, and the other remarkable changes then proposed and left for consideration, Sir Julian Pauncefote and ex-Secretary Olney may hardly recognize the agreement they originally drew. The skeleton certainly is left, and yet not quite all of that. A glance at such amendments as have at last been absolutely settled will show the radical character of the alterations.

The first amendment made on Monday provides substantially that no agreement to submit any question to arbitration under the treaty can have any binding force until it shall have been laid before the Senate by the President and "concurred in by two-thirds of the senators present." This provision apparently meets the objection raised to the original agreement, that it infringed upon the constitutional power of the Senate to ratify international compacts, the Senate today signing away prerogatives properly belonging to succeeding Senates, in this matter. When it is added that this fundamental change proposed by the committee was made after only an hour's discussion in the Senate, and without even a division, the silliness of those New York resolutions which recently called for the ratification of the original treaty, "as drawn," is manifest.

Next, the article making King Oscar of Sweden and Norway the umpire in specified cases where the arbitrators appointed by the parties cannot agree disappears utterly and finally. That is a radical change of great importance, for we should want no European monarch thus picked out to throw the casting vote where the rival interests could not agree on an umpire. The very failure to agree practically presupposes that the question involved is not one for arbitration.

Again, in Article III., each side was to nominate, in certain disputes, one arbitrator. As amended, each side nominates two arbitrators, and in addition the President's selections must be regularly concurred in by the Senate.

Once more, in Artacle VI. the American arbitrators, instead of being "judges of the Supreme court of the United Statesor justices of the Circuit courts," as the Olney-Pauncefote agreement prescribed, are to be "jurists of repute." In Article VIII., to the provision allowing the President to appoint as one arbitrator a judicial officer of a state or territory specially concerned in a dispute, the words "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate" are added. The substitution of jurists of repute for Supreme court judges not only gives a wider range of choice, and avoids the chance of weakening the bench at a time when all its working force is needed, but also takes into view the suggestion that a member, when legal points are involved, may be influenced more or less by previous decisions of his own.

These changes, in short, are all palpably made with a view to protect American interests, and to guard those rights of the Senate which the original agreement proposed to take away.

But radical as are some of these changes, others were proposed on Monday which also demand attention. One proposition was that for each case of arbitration a distinct court should be designated and made subject to approval by the Senate, lest a court good for one main question should be less suitable for others grouped with it. But a specially striking amendment was offered by the declaration that "the high contracting parties agree to submit to arbitration, in accordance with the provision and subject to the limitations of this treaty, all questions in difference between them which they may fail to adjust by diplomatic negotiations." The amendment makes this agreement cover "all questions which the Senate may then deem fit for arbitration."

It has been said that this amendment strikes at the very life of the treaty. But if so, does it not show that the life ought to be struck at? Why should not the Senate as constituted, for example, in the year 1900, decide what questions are then fit for arbitration, instead of having them decided beforehand, and in the dark, by the Senate as constituted in 1897? Which is the better fitted for judging of the matter, the body that cannot forecast what the subjects are that may present themselves for arbitration, or the body for whom they exist as subjects of the hour?

This amendment, in fact, puts pithily objections that have inspired earnest appeals in the Senate against the whole principle of agreeing to arbitrate unknown matters. It can of course easily be modified so as to give to the British government of any future day the same liberty of supplying the motive power which can alone set that machinery in operation.

But before long, apparently, we shall know, by the decisive vote, whether the changes have, in the Senate's opinion, cured the treaty's original defects, sothat it need not be dropped altogether.

The Rumors of the Day.

The reports that English warships are watching the movements of Russian vessels coming out of the Dardanelles, and that the Sultan has handed over the peninsula of Mount Athos with its fortified convents to the Russians, have a striking coincidence. It has been believed for several years that most of the three thousand and more Russian monks in the convents allotted to them were only officers and soldiers in cowls. It has also been believed that hidden away in the vaults of the churches and other buildings on the sacred mount were thousands of rifles and stores of ammunition, besides, it was reported, light field pieces. There is therefore nothing improbable in the statement, and if true it is significant of the approach of war. So is the report from England that the despatch of troops to South Africa has been suspended. The presence of Russian troops at Mount Athos alone would be, however, only an indication of an intimate alliance between Russia and the Sultan unless Russian troops occupy other points on the peninsula of Chalcydon, which would then signify a demonstration against an Austrian movement from Bosnia toward Salonica.

With regard to the reported cession of an island to Russia, it may be one in the Aegean, or Rhodes, off the southewestern point of Asia Minor, on which Austria has already cast covetous glances. But as yet the situation is too obscure and the reports are too vague or contradictory to enable a true estimate of it to be formed. In the absence of certain details, we must accept with caution all reports coming from out-of-the-way places and from little-known journals. They are only calculated to confuse and mislead.

The one thing that is clear is that the maintenance of the peace of Europe is now in the balance, and that some unexpected step of one or more of the powers, or of the commanders facing each other on the Thessaly frontier, may precipitate the struggle.

A Sudden Death.

Durham Sun.

Some time ago we made mention of the fact that P. P. Glenn, living in the German neighborhood, this county, had been stricken with paralysis. His health was more or less impaired, and early last Sunday morning he expressed himself as feeling very well. That was before breakfast, when one of his sons saw him before the breakfast was prepared. When the meal was ready his daughter went to his room to announce the fact when she found him dead in bed.

Mr. Glenn was about 65 or 70 years of age and one of the most highly esteemed citizens of the county. His wife died some years ago. He leaves four children—three boys and a girl. He was a member of the Eno Primitive Baptist church. His remains were interred in the old family burying ground Sunday afternoon.

Making a Fool of Himself.

Lenoir Topic (Dem.).

Somebody is making a fool of himself about that railroad lease. All this talk about the state losing $120,000 a year is rot. It reminds one of the remark made by a sort of worthless fellow once when there was a heavy mast. He said he had lost $100 that year. Whereupon he was asked how it happened. He said he sustained the loss because he had no hogs to get fat on the acorns.

It may be a wise thing for Butler and Russell to divert the attention of the people from more important matters, but we see no sense in the Democrats joining in the pursuit of this political will-o-the wisp.

"If You See It in the Sun, It's True."

From the New York Sun.

The Hon. Nelson Dingley, chairman of the committee on ways and means, is the sort of statesman that attracts and holds the respect and confidence of the public. He is a wise, enlightened, and well-informed public man. Recommendations for tariff legislation subscribed with his name are worthy of the presumption that they ought to be adopted.

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122 Fayetteville Street,

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THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

Articles of Agreement, Certificate of Clerk and Letters Patent.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

We, the undersigned, being desirous of engaging in the business hereinafter set forth and described, do hereby enter into articles of agreement for that purpose pursuant to chapter 16 of the Code of North Carolina, entitled "Corporations and Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina amendatory thereof," that is to say:

I. The corporation name shall be the Tribune Publishing Company.

II. The business proposed shall be the publication of one or more newspapers, conducting the business of job printing and binding and carrying on such business as is usually done by printing and publishing companies.

III. The place where said business is proposed to be carried on is Raleigh, North Carolina, and such other place or places for branch offices as the Board of Directors may determine.

IV. The length of time desired for the existence of said corporation is thirty years from and after the dates of these articles next entering.

V. The names of the persons who have subscribed for stock in said corporation are as follows, viz.: C. M. Kenyon, C. J. Harris, F. M. Messler, J. B. Hill and their associates.

VI. The amount of the capital stock of said corporation shall be $20,000 divided into 2,000 shares of the par value of $10.00 each, with liberty to the stockholders to increase the amount of said capital stock from time to time, or at any time, to an amount not exceeding $50,000, divided into a proportionate number of shares of the par value of ten dollars each.

VII. The said corporation may purchase or lease and hold all such real and personal and mixed property incident to the business aforesaid and necessary and useful for that purpose as the board of directors shall determine, and subscription for stock in said corporation may be paid wholly or in part by the purchase from the subscriber of property at such appraised valuation as may be agreed on between the board of directors and such subscriber.

VIII. The corporation subscribers of stock and stockholders of said corporation shall not be individually or personally responsible or liable for the debts, contracts, pecuniary obligations, engagements or torts of said corporation.

IX. The time and place of the first meeting of the corporators and subscribers for stock in said corporation for purpose of organization is hereby expressly waived.

In testimony whereof, the undersigned have hereunto set our hands and seals, this the sixth day of January, 1897.

C. M. KENYON,
F. M. MESSLER,
J. B. HILL.

Subscribing witness:
WILLIAM O. O'NEILL.

NORTH CAROLINA,
WAKE COUNTY.

I, D. H. Young, Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, do hereby certify that the foregoing articles of agreement and plan of incorporation was this day proven before me, and the due execution thereof by C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill, the subscribers thereto, is proven by the oath of William O. O'Neill, the subscribing witness thereto. Therefore, let the same be recorded according to law.

Witness my hand and official seal this the 16th day of January, 1897.

D. H. YOUNG,
Clerk Superior Court.

No. 443.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To all to whom these presents shall come—Greeting:

Know ye, That it appears from the certificate from the Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, that the following named persons, C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill, heretofore on the 6th day of January, 1897, signed and filed Articles of Agreement for the formation of a private corporation before said Clerk, and copy of said Articles of Agreement, duly certified by said Clerk under the seal of said Court, have been filed and recorded in this office, as prescribed in chapter 318 of Acts of 1893.

Now, Therefore, Under the power and authority vested in me by said chapter 318 of said Acts of 1893, I do hereby declare the persons signing said Articles of Agreement duly incorporated, under the name and style of the Tribune Publishing Company for the period of thirty years from and after the 19th day of January, 1897, for the purposes set forth in said Articles of Agreement, with all the powers, rights and liabilities conferred and imposed by law on such corporations.

Witness, my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at office in the City of Raleigh, this 19th day of January, in the 121st year of our Independence, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

CYRUS THOMPSON,
Secretary of State.

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SPECULATION FEVERISH

Large Falling Off in the Volume of Business.

FOREIGNERS BUYING RAILROAD STOCK

SUPREME COURT DECISION STILL DEMORALIZING RAILWAYS.

Granger Securities are Still Scoring Heavy Losses—Sugar Showing Weakness—Bonds Lower at the Close.

New York, March 25.—There was a material falling off in the volume of business at the Stock Exchange to-day, the sales of stocks amounting to 236,332 shares, against 335,000 shares yesterday. Speculation throughout was feverish and unsettled, and the tendency of prices was downward. Professional operators generally were arrayed on the short side of the account, but here and there evidences were plain of covering by important interests. One broker supposed to be connected with Keene interests bought 5,000 shares of sugar and four thousand shares of Jersey Central. These purchases, however, had little influence in the general market.

London also turned up as a liberal buyer of St. Paul and other stocks, taking fully eight thousand shares of the former.

Local traders ignored these developments and each advance put out moderate lines. The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Trans-Mo is still the main bear argument, and operators for lower prices seemd to be quite confident that in the end the courts ruling as the result in a general demoralization of railway rates. A rumor from Washington that a bill permitting pooling by the roads would shortly be introduced, received little credit in usually well-informed quarters in view of the fate of the Patterson measure.

The pressure to sell was most pronounced in the Grangers, Reading, and Northern Pacific. These issues dropped anywhere from ½ to 2 per cent, Burlington and Quincy, Reading first preferred, Northwest, Rock Island and St. Paul scoring the heaviest losses.

In the industrials, sugar advanced to 115⅝, and the stock commanded a small premium for use. This alarmed the bears, but after the smaller shorts had covered, the price dropped back to 112¼.

Leather preferred showed weakness in the late trading, selling down to 57¼, a loss of 1½ per cent. Speculation left off weak in tone. Net changes show losses of ¼@1½ per cent., Baltimore and Ohio, and Reading first preferred, and Rubber preferred, gained ⅛@1⅞ per cent.

The bond market was lower. Transactions aggregated $1,096,000.

Treasury Balances—Coin, $130,913,005; currency, $67,585,042.

New York, March 25.—Money on call easy at 1½@1¾@; last loan at 1½ and closing 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3½ per cent. Bar silver, 62¾@. Sterling exchange easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.85¾@4.86 for sixty days, and 4.88½. Commercial bills, 4.84½@4.85½.

Government bonds, firm; State bonds, dull; railroad bonds, irregular.

Silver at the board was firm.

STOCKS.

American Cotton Oil	11⅛
pref'd	56½
American Sugar Refinery	112½
pref'd	102¾
American Tobacco	76½
pref'd	105½
Atchison	10⅝
B. & O	15
Canadian Pacific	47½
C. & O	16⅝
Chicago & Alton	163
C. B. & Q	72⅛
Chicago Gas	78⅝
Delaware & Lackawana	154
D. and C. F	——
Erie	13½
pref'd	31½
General Electric	33⅝
Illinois Central	93½
L. E. & W	14
pref'd	64
Lake Shore	165
L. & N	46½
L. N. A. & C	¼
Manhattan Consolidated	84⅝
M. & C	15
Michigan Central	93
Missouri Pacific	18
Mobile & Ohio	19
Nash. & Chat	67½
U. S. Cordage	——
pref'd	——
N. J. Central	86⅝
N. Y. Central	99⅝
N. Y. & N. E	37
N. & W. pref'd	26½
Northern Pacific	12⅛
pref'd	34⅝
N. W	106¼
pref'd	155
Pacific Mail	26⅝
Reading	21½
Rock Island	64½
St. Paul	75¼
pref'd	136½
Silver Certificates	62⅝
Tenn. Coal & Iron	26½
pref'd	80
Texas Pacific	8¼
Union Pacific	6
Wabash	5½
pref'd	13⅝
Western Union	83½
W. & L. E	1
pref'd	3½

BONDS.

Alabama, class A	106½
B	104½
C	99½
La. B. 4's	96½
N. C. 4's	103
6's	124
Tenn. new set. 3's	80
Va. 6's, def	5
Va. T. R. S	5
Va. F. D	63
U. S. 4's reg	110½
coup	112¾
2's	96
So. Railway 5's	89¼
con	8⅝
pref'd	26¼
S. C. 4½'s	105
U. S. new 4's, Dec	123½
Coup	123½

New York, March 25.—Cotton, steady; middling, 7 5-16; net receipts, 9.03; gross, 1,518; exports to Great Britain, 1,732; France, 300; continent, 800; forwarded, 15; sales, 4,670; stock, 239,047.

Total to-day: Net receipts, 7,473; exports to Great Britain, 6,096; France, 300; continent, 1,951; stock, 739,758.

Total so far this week: Net receipts, 49,419; exports to Great Britain, 39,018; France, 1,350; continent, 34,245.

Total since September 1st: Net receipts, 6,184,514; exports to Great Britain, 2,694,280; France, 605,288; continent, 1,677,690; channel, 5,481.

New York, March 25.—Cotton—Futures closed firm; sales, 154,100 bales. March and April, 6.96; May, 7.06; June, 7.06; July, 7.10; August, 7.11; September, 6.84; October, 6.71; November, 6.73; December, 6.67; January, 6.80; February, 6.84.

New Orleans, March 25.—Cotton—Futures, steady; sales, 21,600. March, 6.86; April, 6.82; May, 6.88; June, 6.88; July, 6.89; August, 6.79; September, 6.52; October, 6.46; November, 6.48; December, 6.51; January, 6.55.

RALEIGH COTTON MARKET.

Strict good middling	7
Good middling	6¾
Strict middling	6¾
Middling	6⅝

Cotton receipts on market yesterday, 125 bales.

Liverpool, March 25.—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Demand, fair; prices favor buyers. American middling, 4d; sales, 10,000; American, 9,600; speculation and export, 500. Receipts, 6,000; American, 4,300.

Futures opened quiet, demand moderate. March and April, April and May, May and June, June and July, July and August, 3.58; August and September, 3.56; September and October, 3.50; October and November, 3.45; November and December, December and January, 3.43.

Futures quiet at the decline.

12:45 P. M.—American spot grades, 1-32d lower. American middling, fair, 4 13-32d. Good middling, 4 3-32d; middling, 3 31-32d; low middling, 3 25-32d; good ordinary, 3 21-32d; ordinary, 3 15-32d.

4 P. M.—Cotton—March, March and April, April and May, 3.57@⅝3.58s; May and June, June and July, 3.57@3.58b; July and August, 3.58s; August and September, 3.55@3.56s; September and October, 3.49@3.50s; October and November, 3.44@3.45b; November and December, 3.43s; December and January, 3.42@3.43b.

Futures closed steady.

New York, March 25.—Flour—Quiet, steady; unchanged. Southern flour, quiet, steady.

Wheat—Spot-market, dull, easier—Free on board, 82¾; ungraded red, 70@83; No. 1 northern, 84.

Options were dull and irregular, closing weat at ¼ cent decline. May, 78; July, 77⅛; September, 74⅛.

Corn—Spots active, firm; scarce; No. 2, 29½ elevator; 30½ afloat. No. 2 white, 29½; steamer mixed, 29¼; do white, 29¼; do yellow, 29¼@½.

Options were dull and firm at un-March, 29⅝; May, 30⅛; July, 31½.

Oats—Spots quiet, firm. Options dull, 2, 22; No. 2 white, 24; mixed western, 21@24.

Hay—Quiet, easy; shipping, 55@57½; good to choice, ½@67½.

Hides—Firm, fairly active; unchanged.

Wool—Firm, unchanged.

Beef—Steady, unchanged.

Beef Hams—Firm, 9.

Tierced Beef—Quiet, unchanged.

Cut Meats—Firm, moderate demand; unchanged.

Lard—Quiet, about steady; western steam, 4.40@4.45; city, 4.20; May, 4.57 nominal. Refined, dull; continent, 4.70; South American, 4.95; compound, 4@¼.

Pork—Steady, quiet; mess, 9.95@9.57.

Butter—Firm, fairly active; State dairy, 9@18; do creamery, 13@18½; Elgins, 19.

Eggs—Easy; State and Pennsylvania, 10¼@½; western fresh, 10; southern, 9½@10.

Cotton-Seed-Oil—Quiet, barely steady; crude, 20@20½; yellow prime, 23@¼.

Rosin—Dull, unchanged.

Turpentine—Quiet, unchanged.

Rice—Firm, fair demand; unchanged.

Molasses—Quiet, steady; unchanged.

Peanuts—Firm, unchanged.

Coffee—Steady, 5@10 points down—March, 8.25; September, 8.40@8.45; December, 8.45; January, 8.45@8.50.

Spot Rio, dull, steady; No. 7, 8⅝.

Sugar—Raw firm, fair demand; fair refining, 2 15-16. Refined quiet, unchanged.

Freights to Liverpool—Quiet, unchanged.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

Chicago, March 25.

Leading futures ranged as follows:

WHEAT—	Opening.	Closing
March	72⅜	71⅛
May	72⅜a72¼	72⅜
July	71½	71½
September	69¼	69½
CORN—		
March	23⅜	23⅜
May	24⅜	24⅜
July	25⅜	25⅜
September	26¼	26⅜
OATS—		
March	16⅜	16⅜
May	17⅛	17½
July	18½	18
PORK—		
May	$8 77½	$8 75
July	8 90	8 87½
LARD—		
May	4 25	4 25
July	4 35	4 35
RIBS—		
May	4 67½	4 67½
July	4 72½	4 72½

Flour, quiet, steady; unchanged. No. 2 spring wheat, 71⅝@73⅛; No. 2 red, 85½@89⅛. No. 2 corn, 24@¼. No. 2 oats, 17; mess pork, 8.70@8.75. Lard, 4.20@4.22½; short-rib sides, 4.60@4.80. Dry salted shoulders, 4.75@5.00. Short clear sides, 4.75@87½. Whiskers, 1.17.

The drowning man clutched frantically at the straw.

"Alas!" he shrieked in despair. "It is not sufficient to sustain me! Were there only a whisky punch with it I might have strength to reach the shore!"

A stream of bubbles marked the spot where he sank.

Private Wire of John A. Duncan, 307 Wilmington Street, Raleigh, N. C.

New York, March 25.—Stocks.—The stock market was unsettled and inclined to further reactions today. The speculative sentiment continued to be depdessed by misgivings as to the consequences of a disbandment of railway associations on account of Monday's decision of the Supreme Court. There were good purchases by arbitrage houses of the international stocks, but local liquidation of weak holders continued. The heaviest sufferers were the Grangers, although St. Paul showed some power of resistance. Jersey Central was sustained by further coverings of shorts, but it lost part of yesterday's rally. Leather Preferred after a rise of 1 per cent. sold off rapidly on the late dealings. Chicago Gas declined a point, and Sugar was heavy, in spite of a midday rally, which was largely attributed to matching of orders. The market closed unsettled and irregular. Government bonds were ⅛ @¼ per cent. higher.

New York, March 25.—Cotton.—After declining at the opening in sympathy with a lower market in Liverpool, prices here rallied and advanced. New Orleans was a good buyer here, Liverpool bought the near months, shorts covered, and the cheapness of prices attracted some outside buying. Large spot sales here were also in favor of higher prices, while the light receipts and the high water in the Mississippi also contributed to strengthen the tone. Prices declined 3 to 6 points, but recovered the loss and advanced 3 to 5 points, closing firm, with sales of 154,000 bales. Liverpool bought the near months. Tomorrow will be notice day, and this fact induced some liquidation early in the day.

Liverpool declined 1-32 on the spot, with sales of 10,000 bales; futures there declined 2 to 3 points, closing steady. New Orleans declined 6 points, but recovered the loss and advanced slightly. The port receipts were 7,473 bales against 7,291 last week and 6,630 last year, thus far this week 49,419 against 52,650 thus far last week. The exports from the ports approximated 10,000 bales.

New Orleans expects tomorrow 2,400 to 2,600 bales against 3,065 last week and 2,775 last year. Houston expects 700 against 1,393 last week and 1,645 last year. Augusta received today 627 against 228 last week and 476 last year. Memphis, 241 against 333 last week and 328 last year. St. Louis, 21 against nothing last week and 118 last year. Houston, 938 against 698 last week and 1,986 last year.

Spot cotton here was unchanged, with sales of 4,689 bales ofr spinning. Middling Uplands, 7 5-16 against 7 3-16 last year. Mobile, Baltimore and St. Louis declined 1-16. Manchester was quiet, but steady.

MINTYRE & WARDWELL.

Chicago, Ill., March 25.—Wheat.—The opening in wheat was a little lower than yesterday's closing on weak foreign advices. St. Louis parties sent a great many damage reports, but did not appear to be doing much buylug. These reports were somewhat offset by indications of favorable weather for the immediate future, which tends to make the local trade bearish, fearing that a few days of warm weather will create selling. Snow is reported to a considerable depth in the Red River Valley; in fact, there is more than the usual quantity over the whole State, both on the high and low lands. This will undoubtedly bring about the same conditions that prevailed in North Dakota last year—that is, the season is likely to be late, which may possibly cause a decrease in acreage. Cash sales aggregated about 90,000 bushels, mostly to interior millers. Duluth reports the sale of 250,000 bpshels for export, and New York claims the sale of about 20 loads. Clearances were small, 170,000 bushels. Holders are becoming somewhat discouragdd. The bears have less fears of war and are likely to raid the market for lower prices should the opportunity present itself.

Corn and Oats have been a trifle weaker, but prices have shown no change to amount to anything. There have been no features. New York reports a good cash demand for corn and quotes an advance of one cent per bushel over yesterday. It is believed that exporters will soon oome here for their corn, instead of by way of Southern ports, as at present. This would create a good demand.

Provisions were strong early on the continued light hog receipts, but weakened towards the close on selling by packers and bulls who were instrumental in causing the advance. Reports from Iowa indicate that hog receipts in that section will continue light, irrepective of the bad roads, but the belief is quite general among packers that hogs will come to market freely on the advent of good weather, and is likely to cause a temporary reaction in favor of bears. The appearance of the market at the close is weak.

LAMSON BROS. & CO.

Facts to Think Over.

Washington Messenger.

There are some facts brought out by the last report issued by the State Bureau of Labor Statistics that might be studied with profit, especially by the farmers. The bureau sent out a number of letters to the farmers in each county in the State. Up to the time the report was issued 353 farmers had replied. These letters show:

The average wages paid farm labor are. Men, $8.50 a month; women, $5; children, $3. Rations averaging $3.90 a month, and vegetables, fire and fruit averaging $2.50 are furnished, making the actual figures $15.40. The reports show that 65 counties produce cotton and that the average cost of producing a 400 pound bale is $22.70; of this 65 per cent. represents labor alone. Eighty-five counties produce wheat, at an average cost of 60 cents a bushel, and 94 counties produce corn at an average cost of 40 cents a bushel. Ninety-two counties produce oats at an average of 28 cents, and 53 counties produce tobacco at an average cost of $6.33 per 100 pounds.

The farmers were asked whether they favored compulsory education. From 72 counties the reply was "yes," while seven failed to answer, only 17 said "no." It is the first time this inquiry was ever made. Of the 355 farmers who, as stated, made replies, no less than 234 declared they favored compulsory education. There has been no agitation of this unquestionably great question and the high percentage of replies in the affirmative shows it is striking into the popular mind.

There are 189 cotton and woolen mills located in 49 counties. Of these 36 per cent. are in the four counties of Alamance, Gaston, Mecklenburg and Randolph, the two former having 20 each and the two latter 14 each. Gaston has 101,331 spindles, and Alamance 3,735 looms. In operating mills about 37,000 horsepower is used.

Of operatives employed in mills there are 23,437, divided as follows: Men 6,825, women 10,667, children 6,046. The average daily wages are: Machinists $1.68, engineers $1.46, firemen 86 cents, skilled men 99 cents, unskilled 67 cents, skilled women 66 cents, unskilled women 46½, children 31 cents. In other words, the skilled female laborer does not get as much pay as the unskilled man.

Of the grown employes 81 per cent. read and write and of the children 66½ per cent. Of the children 1,738 boys and 1,641 girls are under 14 years of age. The daily hours of labor range from 11 to 12. As to the employment of children, half a dozen mill employes were asked their views as to the question of non-employment of children under 14 in the mills and also the question of compulsory education, all of the half dozen were bitterly opposed to both ideas. They said they had been at all the expense incident to the birth and childhood of their children; had clothed and fed them until they were able to go to work, at 10 to 12 years of age, and that it was only right that the children should be put to work in order that the parents might get their money back. They further agreed that, if they sent their children to school, they would go off and marry as soon as they completed their education, and thus the parents would lose everything they had spent on them. The report says that this idea of raising children as an investment will strike the general public as new.

At all the mills are schools, supported in part, and in many cases entirely, by the mill owners, many of these schools being in session ten months in the year, and these schools are first-class. Libraries are in some cases provided. Julian S. Carr says it is not the desire of the mill owners to employ child labor; that it is generally forced upon them.

Kings Who Were Cooks.

London Standard.

It was Henry de Valois who brought into fashion aromatic sauces and various spicy dainties, inheriting his taste for cooking from Catherine de Medicis, who introduced into France not only ices, but much of the culinary art from Italy.

Louis XIV. was devoted to gastronomy, and for his use liquors were invented in his old age, when, it is said, he could scarcely endure existence without a succession of artificial stimulants. But the pertinacity with which V. of Spain gratified his appetite under all circumstances rivaled even that of Frederick the Great. Before rising in the morning potted capons were usually served to him, prepared with sugar, milk and spices, iced beer being one of his favorite drinks. Fish, too, of every kind was to his taste, eels, frogs and oysters occupying a prominent place in the royal bill of fare. Frederick the Great was fond of highly seasoned meats, and had a strong predilection for Italian or French made dishes. It was his habit during dinner to make pencil marks against the different items of the bill of fare to which he referred when conversing afterward with the maitre d'hotel.

When the Duc d'Escars and his royal master, Louis XVIII., were closeted together to talk over a dish the ministers were kept awaiting in the ante-chamber, and the next day this notice regularly appeared in the official journals: "M. le Duc d'Escars a travaille dans le Cabinet." It may be added that Louis XIII. had invented the "truffles a la puree d'ortolans;" and, reluctant to disclose the secret, he invariably prepared the dish with his own hands, assisted by the Duke.

Another epicurean of the first order was the Polish King Stanislaus Leszinski, who invented many a new dish and vastly improved the style of cooking, astonishing the Lorrainers, among other things, by having served up at his table dishes of meat with fruits, both of which had been cooked together. Geese which had been plucked when alive, then whipped to death and marinees were set down in his bill of fare as foreign birds, and after a somewhat similar fashion turkeys were transformed into "cocs de bruyers" and were served at table buried under the strong-smelling herbs of Lorraine.

One year was remarkable for entire failure of the fruit crop, but Stanislaus would not be deprived of his dessert, for, turning his attention to confectionery, he substituted compositions of sugared vegetables, especially of turnips.

No Good.

Knoxville Journal.

A school teacher has turned up in Ohio who was evidently constructed without o soul. Here is the evidence. He was a bashful young man, only twenty, and was teaching a country school. He had among his scholars a bevy of farmers' daughters, who hoped that their charms might make some impression upon the bashful young pedagogue. Finding that there was no responsive chord in his callous heart they waylaid him one day and held him until each one in turn had kissed him. The booby, when released, fled panic stricken and left the neighborhood for good.

Of course he is no good and the patrons of the school do well to be rid of his services. Had he been so overcome by the lavish dispensation of rural sweetness that it would have been impossible for him to proceed with his daily duties without first taking a vacation for the purpose of recuperation, it would not have been strange; but a fellow who would run off from such a punishment has no more idea of what constitutes superlative bliss than a cast iron monkey. For such a man we have not sufficient respect to print his name.

What Produces Perfume.

According to M. Mesnard, it is not oxygen, but light which is the main cause of the transformation and destruction of the oderous principles, although in many cases the two agents act in concert. In producing the perfume of plants light acts both as a chemical and mechanical power. The intensity of the perfume of flowers depends upon the balance established at every hour of the day between the pressure of water in their cellules, which tends to drive the perfumes outward, and the drying action of light. Where there is too much heat there is too little scent. This is due to the excess of light and the dearth of water.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Rather Queer.

Greensboro Record (Dem.).

Governor Russell could not find a man along the line of the North Carolina railroad to take the place of director in the company. He made a shy at our townsman, Tyre Glenn, but seems to have dropped him like a hot potato.

This Republican governor seems a queer man. He has two distinctive peculiarities. First, he hates the man who brought about his renomination for governor. We rather think he has reason for that.

Second, he will have nobody but boot licks around him. They are unreliable people. He will find them his worst villifiers whenever his favors fail them.

TWO EYES. TWO EYES. TWO EYES.

TWO EYES.

A DIFFERENT REFRACTION in the two eyes of the same person is quite commom. One eye may be correct and the other long-sighted or far-sighted, or they may have different degrees of same defect or one eye may be far-sighted and the other near-sighted. No charge fortesting eyes.

H. MAHLER'S SONS,
Jewelers and Opticians,
RALEIGH, N. C.

TWO EYES. TWO EYES. TWO EYES.

THE CENTRAL HOTEL.

Corner Wilmington and Hargett Streets, half block from Fayetteville Street, one block south of Capitol Square.

RALEIGH, N. C.,
Has Been Thoroughly Cleaned
Newly Furnished,

And now offers to both Transient and Regular Boarders first-class fare at moderate prices.

A. J. JONES, Manager.

YOU MAY BE THANKFUL

That American laundering is not done in the way that still prevails in some parts of Italy and France. There the clothes are taken down to the brookside and beaten with paddles. Such destructive methods are unknown with us. Your clothes will last long if they are sent to this laundry.

OAK CITY STEAM LAUNDRY,
216 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C. PAGE & MARSHALL, Proprietors.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH:

"NORFOLK & CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:09 p. m. daily—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Raleigh to Chattanooga, via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.

Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled (limited) train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate stations; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail," for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville, and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—Solid train, consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Chattanooga to Raleigh, arriving at Norfolk at 5:20 p m., in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants & Miners', Norfolk & Washington, and Baltimore, Chesapeake & Richmond Steamship Companies for all points north and east.

Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson & Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday for Newbern and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m. daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad; at Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points south.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte, Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.

7:10 a. m. daily—From Greenboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines.

From Golsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville and all points in Eastern Carolina.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

LOCAL.

9:00 p. m. daily, except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—From Goldsboro.

For tickets, routes and rates, or other information, call on or write to

THAD. C. STURGIS,
Ticket Agent, Raleigh, N. C.
J. M. CULP,
Traffic Manager.

W. H. GREEN, Gen'l Supt. W. A. TURK, G. P. A.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILROAD.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect December 20, 1896.

North Bound.
No. 2, Daily.

Lv. Wilmington	7:50 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:00 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:21 a m
Lv. Fayetteville Junction	11:27 a m
Lv. Sandford	1:00 p m
Lv. Climax	2:25 p m
Ar. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:35 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	4:23 p m
Lv. Walnut Cove	4:55 p m
Lv. Rural Hall	5:26 p m
Ar. Mt. Airy	6:55 p m

South Bound.
No. 1, Daily.

Lv. Mt. Airy	8:40 a m
Lv. Rural Hall	10:04 a m
Lv. Walnut Cove	10:32 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Greensboro	11:55 a m
Lv. Greensboro	12:15 p m
Lv. Climax	12:43 p m
Lv. Sandford	2:55 p m
Ar. Fayetteville Junction	4:12 p m
Ar. Fayetteville	4:18 p m
Lv. Fayetteville	4:35 p m
Ar. Wilmington	7:45 p m

North Bound.
No. 4, Daily.

Lv. Bennettsville	8:30 a m
Ar. Maxton	9:40 a m
Lv. Maxton	9:50 a m
Lv. Red Springs	10:18 a m
Lv. Hope Mills	11:01 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:19 a m

South Bound.
No. 3, Daily.

Lv. Fayetteville	4:28 p m
Lv. Hope Mills	4:49 p m
Lv. Red Springs	5:36 p m
Ar. Maxton	6:09 p m
Lv. Maxton	6:17 p m
Ar. Bennettsville	7:25 p m

North Bound.
No. 16, Mixed.
Daily, ex. Sun.

Lv. Ramseur	6:45 a m
Lv. Climax	8:35 a m
Ar. Greensboro	9:20 a m
Lv. Greensboro	9:35 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Madison	11:55 a m

South Bound.
No. 15, Mixed.
Daily, ex. Sun.

Lv. Madison	12:30 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	1:28 p m
Lv. Greensboro	2:40 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Climax	4:20 p m
Ar. Ramseur	6:05 p m

North Bound Connections.

At Fayetteville, with Atlantic Coast Line for all points north and east; at Sanford, with the Seaboard Air-Line; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company; at Walnut Cove, with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

South Bound Connections.

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points north and east; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points north and east; at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points south; at Maxton, with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

J. W. FRY, Gen Mgr. W. E. KYLE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

The Sun.

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THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1897.

The Weather.

Forecast for Raleigh and Vicinity—Fair tonight, with heavy frost. Friday, fair, warmer. A period of fine weather probable now.

Forecast for North Carolina—Fair tonight and Friday. Colder, with light frost tonight. Slowly rising temperature Friday.

Weather Conditions—The storm now out in the north Atlantic is still influencing the weather over New England and the east lake region, where high westerly winds prevail. Very light snow is falling at Pittsburg and Cincinnati.

Throughout the central valley and west the weather is now fine and cool, with temperature down to 32 at St. Louis and Cincinnati. Frost occurred at Augusta and New Orleans.

The weather is warming up in the west.

C F. VON HERRMANN,
Section Director.

Personals.

Mr. Herman Hughes is at the Park.

Mr. G. A. Grady, of Wilson, is in the city.

John Brady, of Gatesville, N. C., is in the city.

Mr. Matt. Moore, of Warsaw, is at the Yarboro.

Prof. N. Y. Gulley, of Wake Forest, is in the city.

Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Bobbitt have returned to the city.

Col. and Mrs. Cunningham returned to Roxboro yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Pope, of Philadelphia, are at the Park.

Mrs. J. V. Waller arrived yesterday afternoon from Lexington.

Mrs. Z. V. Walser arrived yesterday the A. and M. Board meeting.

Major and Mrs. Alfred Williams have returned from their bridal tour South.

Mr. W. H. Dooley and Gen. James D. Glenn, of Greensboro, are at the Park.

Representative Pool, of Pasquotank, is here attending the meeting of the Trustees of the A. and M. College.

Mr. H. E. Bonitz, of Wilmington, is here attending the meeting of the Trustees of the A. and M. College.

Mr. Dunn Hufham went to Henderson yesterday. He spent two days in the city with his friend Mr. J. W. Bailey.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther N. White have returned from Baltimore, where Mr. White underwent treatment. It is a pleasure to report that he has been benefited.

Hon. M. B. Williamson, of Mecklenburg county, spent yesterday and last night in the city. He will return to Charlotte today. Mr. Williamson was a popular member of the recent Legislature.

Misses Minnie and Annie Pogue, of Atlanta, nieces of Mr. J. E. Pogue, spent a few hours in the city yesterday on their way home from Washington, where they attended the inauguration.

Local News.

The Sheriff of Perquimans county brought a convict to the State Prison yesterday for a term of four years.

It was learned yesterday that Judge Sutton was much improved. He will convene his first court in Halifax county, April 5th.

It is a pleasure to welcome Col. Thomas Pence, of the Press-Visitor, back to the city. He has spent several days near Moore's pond recuperating.

Governor Russell yesterday appointed Dr. Frank Bright, of Ellenboro, Rutherford county, to the Insurance Convention at Southern Pines, March 28th and 29th.

City politics is still booming. The fight over tax collector between Hutchings and Chas. Lumsden is hot. The race betwen Ham Smith and Tal Murray for the nomination for city clerk is becoming exciting.

There will be an oyster supper at Mr. David B. Moore's, corner of Morgan and Bloodworth, to-morrow evening, for the benefit of the Primary Department of the Tabernacle Baptist church. The public is cordially invited.

The Southern Railway's east-bound mail was over an hour late yesterday morning. The delay was caused by a wreck near Burlington. A large log fell from a flat-car derailing one of the cars and damaging the track.

A Baltimore paper states that Mr. Edwin A. Lewis, of Philadelphia, formerly of this city, is to wed Miss Florence Williamson, of Baltimore, in April. Mr. Lewis is well known in Raleigh, and has many friends here.

Captain W. B. Kendrick went to Elm City yesterday, where he delivered his lecture on "The ups and downs of wife hunting," for the benefit of the public school library of that town. The Captain is now preparing a lecture on "The Utility of the Ideal." The lecture is half completed now.

Attorneys for several eastern counties yesterday demanded $3,000 from the State for oyster claims. Auditor Ayer refused to pay this amount. The present oyster law declares certain oyster beds public, and these counties contend that some of these beds, or portions of them, are private. Messrs. Allen and Dortch were two of the attorneys.

Base-ball games are always interesting, but the games that arouse the most interest in this part of the country are those between the North Carolina and Virginia University teams. To-morrow's game will prove no exception to the rule. A great many people will to the Chapel Hill, and will be glad of the opportunity to go and return the same day on a special train.

Frank Watson, an employee at Gentry's show, was arrested yesterday. He was keeping guard at the tent, and he caught some parties looking under the canvas. Watson seized a pole and began swinging it right and left. He struck Willis Mmith on the head. Watson and Smith were arrested by Officer Mullen. Watson said that he was from Pennsylvania. The Mayor fined him for his conduct.

Yarborough Arrivals.

W. W. Jenkins, Wake Forest; M. L. Roth, New York; B. H. Griffin, Goldsboro; S. L. Miller, Charlotte; F. S. Sprinkler, Salem, A. H. Harris, New Orleans; Dr. Matt Moore, Warsaw; J. H. Raine and wife, Atlanta, Ga.; H. Browning, North Carolina; R H Stedman, North Carolina; B. F. Dixon, King's Mountain; J. J. Reed, Knoxville, Tenn; L. Meredith, Virginia; G. W. Rippard, Baltimore; T. L. Kerse, Richmond; Mrs. Z. V. Walser and child, North Carolina; A H. Rawlings, Richmond.

AN ABLE JUDGE.

The Splendid Record Judge Adams Has Made Here.

The March term of the Wake county court closed yesterday afternoon. The only thing that remains to be done now is for the grand jury to visit the county home and report its condition.

In holding this term of the court Judge Spencer Adams has added another laurel to his wreath. He is already considered one of the most capable and efficient judges on the bench of this State. In four days he completed a docket which ordinarily would have consumed two weeks, thereby saving the county much expense. He begins promptly at 9:30 in the morning, takes recess of one hour for dinner, and never adjourns court before between 6 and 7 in the afternoon. In order to complete the Groves trial as soon as possible, he held court until 11:30 p. m. There has not been a more popular judge here within the memory of the bar than Judge Adams. Promptness, no postponement, and thoroughness seem to be his motto. He and his able assistant, Solicitor Pou, have saved the people of this county much money by their untiring energy in disposing of cases. In fact, the court disposed of cases faster than the grand jury could bring in the bills. Judge Adams makes no compromise with crime. While he takes pains to impress upon the prisoner's mind that the punishment is for his good and admonishes him in a kind manner to try to lead a better life in future, yet he is in no sense loose in administering the law.

Judge Adams leaves today for his home. His next court is in Wayne county, on April 12. The people of that county are to be congratulated on having Judge Adams preside at their court. His next visit to Raleigh will be in May, when he will hold the Civil court. He will receive a hearty welcome in this city at any time.

The Close of the Opening.

With the sinking of the sun in the Western horizon yesterday afternoon the mammoth parasol suspended from the ceiling in the big store of Mr. W. E. Jones closed. With its festoons and bouquets of beautiful and fragrant flowers, its graceful draperies and soft, mellow light, it put one in mind of Aladdin's Cave of old.

In artistic and graceful blending of colors, the hats displayed at this opening surpassed anything in the line of millinery ever shown in Raleigh. Among the most novel and beautiful of these hats was one, in color, brightest red, and in texture fine and airy. This hat was caught up at the side with a bunch of poppies; black lace adorned the back and sides, while under the poppies, holding up the lace, was jauntily perched a buckle of brilliants. Another which would please the most severe critic was of pure white straw, with a brim of light violet. White chiffon and smilax formed the support for a steeple crown of rare beauty.

A sailor hat in the new short-backed shape was of grass-green, with dainty rosettes of white tulle, and clusters of pink geraniums between the tulle; green taffeta ribbon formed a large bow at the back, while nestling under the brim were roses of softest pink.

A hat of soft black open straw, with tips, rhinestone buckle and coquettish streamers of black gauze ribbon, was the recipient of many compliments. But, with beauty and modesty combined, the violet hat of yesterday still reigns "Queen of the Garden."

Wednesday the crowd surged in with admiring glances on all sides, and Thursday a steady stream of eager-eyed, beauty-loving women passed in and out among the gayly-bedecked tables.

The opening has closed, and although many of the lovely hats have disappeared with the close, "there are others" still at W. E. Jones'.

Barlow Bros.' Minstrels.

This popular organization of black face artists will be the attraction at the Metropolitan Opera House next Monday night, headed by the next president of ministrelsy, Harry Ward. That they have a good show, it is needless to say; their reputation insures it. The Barlow Brothers' managers, always looking how to best please the public, long ago decided that but one way was possible and that was, not only to keep their entertainments abreast, but in advance of other minstrel shows This rule has been rigidly adhered to, and the result has been its own justification. Enjoying the confidence of the public, they have no fear in engaging the highest priced talent, because they know that all such investments are always repaid by the increased patronage accorded. Their tour this season has been one continuous ovation.

To Choose Time and Place.

There will be a meeting of the subcommittees of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The purpose of the meeting will be to decide upon the time and place for the meeting of the next session of the Teachers' Assembly. Both committees are composed of the same gentlemen and the meeting will be held in the office of Mr. C. H. Mebane, Superintendent of Public Instruction. Supt. Mebane, Prof. Toms, of Durham; Prof. Poteat, of Wake Forest, and Prof. Parker constitute the committee.

On a Pleasure Trip.

The Tribune office was favored with quite a pleasant call yesterday from Messrs. T. H. Warnock and E. E. Smith, both of Connecticut. The former is editor of the Meriden (Conn.) Republican, and the latter is secretary and manager of the Republican Publishing Company of the same city, which publishes the Morning Record and Evening Republican. These clever gentlemen are making a sort of pleasure trip through the South.

Joint Caucus.

A joint meeting of the Trustees of the A. and M. College and the Directors of the Agricultural Department was held last night. The time was spent in informal talks mainly, and no conclusions were reached. One matter discussed was, how much power the law gave them over the State Chemical Department. Nothing was decided on, however.

Daughters of the Confederacy.

There will be a special meeting of the Daughters of the Confederacy held at the home of Mrs. J. W. Hinsdale this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

MRS. HINSDALE, Pres.
MRS. OLDS, Sec.

JOHN GROVES SENTENCED

JURY GIVE A VERDICT OF MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

Twenty Years in the State Prison for Groves—Frank Burch Joins His Father and Brother.

The court-room was crowded yesterday to hear the verdict of the jury in the Groves' murder trial. The jury announced that they were ready to disclose their decision, but they were not allowed to enter the court-room until the counsel for the defendant, Mr. Harris, was present. It was 11:30 o'clock when they filed into the court-room.

John Groves arose. He is a young man about twenty-eight, perhaps; he has black hair and eyes, and his face portrays more intelligence than is usually possessed by a section hand. He was very pale and somewhat nervous when he faced the jury, who held his life in their hands.

"Gentlemen of the Jury, have you agreed on a verdict?" asked the clerk. "We have," was the reply.

"Is the prisoner guilty or not guilty?" "Not guilty of the felony of murder, whereof he stands charged, but guilty of murder in the second degree," said A. W. Moye, the foreman.

Judge Adams then spoke to the prisoner, telling him of the serious nature of his crime of taking the life of a fellow man. He then sentenced Groves to the State Prison at hard labor for a term of twenty years.

Mr. Harris moved to set the verdict aside. The judge denied the motion. It is understood an appeal will be taken to-day.

Frank Burch, brother of Tom Burch, plead guilty of stealing a pistol. Since this was the fourth time he has been before the court, he was sent to the roads for two years. Burch is not more than eighteen years old.

Mack Rook was sent to the roads for thirty days.

John Lee plead guilty of stealing a sack of flower, and was sent to the roads for six months.

Willis Dunn, who was charged with the barbarous treatment of a hog, nearly starving the animal to death, was acquitted by the jury.

James Brodie was sent to the roads for four months for the larceny of a chicken. James is an old colored man. The Judge asked him to promise to behave in the future, and sent him to the roads for four months, the lightest sentence the law allowed for such an offence.

In the case of State vs. Betty Jordan for slandering Dicie Horton, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

The case of W. F. Betts and others for assault on Frank Stronach, was continued to the next term of the court.

MetropolitanOperaHouse

MONDAY, MARCH 29,

THE FAMOUS

Barlow Bros' Big Minstrels.

FULL OF FUN,
FINE MUSIC,
GREAT SPECIALTIES.

Prices 25, 50 and 75.

STATEMENT
Showing the Condition of the
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ASSETS.
December 31, 1896.

Value of real estate and ground rents owned by the company (less the amount of encumbrances thereon)	$ 473,514.18
Loans on bond and mortgage (duly recorded and being first liens on the fee-simple)	3,298,135.43
Account of stocks and bonds of the United States, and of this and other states, also all other stocks and bonds absolutely owned by the company	1,521,713.45
Stocks, bonds, and all other securities (except mortgages) hypothecated to the company as collateral security for cash actually loaned by the company	484,260.68
Interest due and accrued on stocks and other securities	155,333.28
Cash in company's principal office and belonging to the company, deposited in bank	102,771.44
Cash in hands of agents, and in transitu	5,888.97
Premiums or assessments unpaid	349,955.70
Premium or assessment loans and notes	1,240.10
All other assets, detailed in statement	1,220.40
Total assets	$6,394,033.63
Less agents balances	5,888.99
Total	$6,388,144.66
Losses unpaid, including those resisted	$ 64,920.63
Reserve, as required by law	5,934,790.59
All other claims	43,224.79
Total liabilities	$6,043,036.01
Capital stock paid up	$ 62,300.00
Total income	1,886,258.00
Total expenditures	975,045.12

NORTH CAROLINA BUSINESS IN 1896.

Risks written	$ 71,895.00
Premiums received	469.10

ROBERTSON MACAULAY, President.
S. W. OGILVIE, Vice President.
T. B. MACAULAY, Secretary.
J. R. JOHNSTON, General Agent, Raleigh.

State of North Carolina,
Office of Secretary of State,
Insurance Department,
Raleigh, March 21, 1897.

In compliance with Sec. 9 of "An act to consolidate the Insurance Laws of North Carolina," I certify that the above is a true extract from the sworn statement of the Sun Life Insurance Company on December 31, 1896, now on file in this department.

CYRUS THOMPSON,
Secretary of State.

A SPECIAL TRAIN

From Raleigh to Chapel Hill for the Base Ball Game Saturday.

The Southern Railroad has arranged to run a special train from this city to Chapel Hill next Saturday so that the people of Raleigh and intervening towns may have an opportunity to attend the big base ball game scheduled for that day between the University teams of Virginia and North Carolina. The train is to leave Raleigh at 11 o'clock and arrive at Chapel Hill at 12:30. On the return trip the train is to leave Chapel Hill at 6:30 o'clock and reach this city at 8 o'clock. The round trip fare will be $2.25.

Indications are that quite a number of Raleigh people will attend and a game of unusual interest is believed to be in store. The Chapel Hill boys are practicing faithfully, and the Virginia team is also said to be in excellent trim.

The special train will observe the following schedule and rates from stations between Raleigh and Chapel Hill: Leave Cary at 11:15, fare $2.00; Morrisville 11:25, fare $1.75; Durham 11:40, fare 95c.; University 11:55, fare 50c.

Our Millinery Display is Grand. An experience of fifteen years at this business makes us expert at selecting. Do not buy your spring hat before you see our stock.

WOOLLCOTT & SON.

Marion Harland Coffee Pots. W. H. Hughes.

Special prices on Rugs, Mats and Art Squares. WOOLLCOTT & SON.

Fine Table Cutlery a specialty with W. H. Hughes.

The Central at Charlotte.

All traveling men pronounce the Central Hotel at Charlotte the leading hotel of the State. Cuisine the finest and all the specialties of the season.

—THE—

Success of the Times!

Our Tailoring Department. New Styles, New Patterns, Lowest Prices.

Whiting Bros
RELEIGH, N.C.

AUCTION!

I will offer my stock of watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware, novelties, etc., at auction, commencing March 24th, and continuing each day.

Sales commence at 10:30 a. m., 3:00 and 7:30 p. m.

Don't fail to attend. Seats reserved for ladies.

B. R. JOLLY,

128 Fayetteville St.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Do you want to rent, sell or exchange your property? Do you want employment? Have you lost or found anything? Have you money to loan? If you have, let it be known through the want column of The Daily Tribune, the best advertising medium in the State. One cent a word for each insertion. Special rates by the month or year. Situations wanted half-price.

If you want Clothes, go to J. E. Physioc & Co.'s. Save $10 to $15.

WANTED—A Position in Some Saloon, by a young man of sober habits. Address "Jack," Fork Church, N. C.

WANTED to sell a high grade Niagara bicycle; never been ridden. Liberal terms. Apply at this office.

LOOK OUT FOR WEATHERS,

The Weathers that

KEEPS STALL 5

In the Market House. He's neither too cold nor too hot, but keeps as good meats as ever walked around on four legs.

Yes, Look out for Weathers

When you want meat

NEW MATTINGS!

100 Rolls Straw Matting in bright new patterns just opened. 10, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 25, 30, 33, 40c. the yard.

On sale this morning.

3,000 packages Armour's washing powder on special sale, 11 to 12 o'clock this a. m., at

2c. the Package.

This is the best 5 cent washing powder on the market.

W. E. JONES.

THE PARK HOTEL,
Raleigh, N. C.

Admirably Located.

Facing Nash Square, One Block from Union Passenger Depot.

Steam heated throughout. Electric lights. Baths. Elevator. Perfectly lighted and ventilated rooms. Special show rooms for Commercial Travelers. Furniture and equipment all new.

Particular Attention is Given the Fare.

Rates $2 and $2.50 a Day.

Special Terms by Week or Month.

Ladies traveling alone will find The Park most convenient, and upon notice will be met at station by one of the Managers.

Free Omnibus to All Trains.

Brown & Crawford, Mgr's.

...AT THE...

Raleigh Stationery Company

131 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Can be had the latest, freshest and most attractive goods in this line to be found anywhere, such as

NOTE AND LETTER PAPER, All qualities, both Folded or in Box.
WRITING PADS, ALL GRADES.
PENS, From the finest point to broadest stub.
PENCILS, All Grades and prices.
INK, NUMEROUS BRANDS.
STATIONERY SUPPLIES, In Endless Variety.

Anything in our line to fit out the best appointed office or library. A call solicited.

RALEIGH STATIONERY COMPANY,
W. G. SEPARK, Manager.

This Week

Buy Buist's Garden Seeds, etc.; also Potatoes and Flower Seeds from

HENRY T. HICKS, Prescription Druggist.
(SUCCESSOR TO HICKS & ROGERS.)

The Yarboro House,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Under New Management.

Rates, $2 and $2.50 per day. Special Weekly Rates.
Free Coach to and from all Trains.

A. J. COOKE, Manager.
R. B. RANEY, Lessee.

W. T. TAYLOR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
401 Fayetteville Street.
Suits from $18 to $60.
Pants from $4 to $12.
All work first class. Satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a call.

J. E. PHYSIOC & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
121 Fayetteville St., above Williams' Book Store,
RALEIGH, N. C.

W. A. TAYLOR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 10 West Martin Street.
Suits from $20 to $40, Pants from $4 to $12. Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing done. Good Work or no Pay.

FRANK HERMANN,
ARTISTIC TAILOR,
No. 14 West Hargett St., Raleigh, N. C.
Cutting. Making Suits to Order.
Suits from $20 to $40.